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PRICE TWO CENTS

BROCKTON MAN FIRST TO TAKE OUT PAPERS UNDER PRIMARY LAW

Representatives McMorrow and McInerney Enter Contest as Delegates to Democratic Convention

OTHERS PREPARING

Matthew Hale of Progressive Republicans Sends for Blank to Fill Out in the Interests of Colonel Roosevelt

Nomination papers for candidates for delegate to the national party convention, as provided for in the presidential primary act, were given out at the office of the secretary of state today. Representative William M. McMorrow of Brockton was the first to take out papers. He obtained two sets for himself and Representative James McInerney as candidates for district delegates to the Democratic national convention from the eleventh congressional district.

Nomination papers for the placing of Colonel Roosevelt's name on the presidential primary ballot, as a candidate for President, were taken out by Antonio Fiorentino, a Western Union messenger boy, on behalf of Matthew Hale of the executive committee of the progressive Republicans of Massachusetts.

Robert L. Newcomb of Lynn took out papers for Arthur W. Pinkham of Lynn and Charles H. Adams of Melrose, candidates for delegates from the seventh congressional district to the Republican national convention. Harvey L. Boutwell of Malden and the Rev. R. Perry Bush of Chelsea are candidates for alternate.

Frank J. Donahue of Boston took out papers for himself as candidate for delegate-at-large to the Democratic convention.

Former Representative Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, an official of the American Progressive Republican League, took out papers for delegate-at-large to the Republican convention pledged to Colonel Roosevelt.

Nomination papers must be filed with the secretary of state on or before April 2. Before they are filed they must be certified to by a local registrar who will ascertain whether the signers are qualified to subscribe to the nomination paper. It is required that this certification shall be done on or before March 30.

Room has been provided on the nomination papers for each candidate for delegate to place beside his name, in not more than eight words, a statement relative to what candidate for the presidency he endorses or to some popular measure which he favors.

The ballot law commission, to which was referred the question of determining whether the presidential preference question should be placed at the bottom of the ballot or in some more conspicuous place, has taken no action on the matter. The majority of politicians express the belief that it should go at the bottom where referendum questions on Massachusetts ballots are usually found.

According to the new primary law the Republican and Democratic state committees are due to report to the secretary of state the number of delegates to be sent from Massachusetts to their respective conventions.

CHARLES S. BAXTER TO BE CANDIDATE

Charles S. Baxter, former mayor of Medford, has decided to become a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention. He will run on the Roosevelt ticket. Mr. Baxter has been identified with the Republican party in every state campaign in Massachusetts for many years.

Mr. Baxter is the third Roosevelt man who has decided to run as a candidate for delegate-at-large from Massachusetts. The other two are George W. Coleman, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs, and James P. Magenis, former Boston school committeeman and lawyer.

Candidate for Alternate to Republican Convention From the Seventh District



THE REV. R. PERRY BUSH

UNITED SHOE MEN PLEAD NOT GUILTY AS CASE IS CALLED

Sidney W. Winslow, president of the United Shoe Machinery Company, and Edward P. Hurd, William Barbour, Elmer P. Howe and George W. Brown, directors, were arraigned before Judge Dodge in the United States district court today on one count of the federal indictment charging them with monopolizing the manufacture of shoe machinery. They were personally in court and each pleaded not guilty to the charge.

They will have a rehearing on this count because of a recent decision of the supreme court upholding the right of a patentee to a monopoly. The date of the trial cannot be set until then and also until decisions on two counts, dismissed by Judge Putnam and appealed by the government have been handed down by the supreme court. These pending counts allege conspiracy and unlawful restraint of trade.

Henry F. Hurlburt and Boyd B. Jones represent the defendants in court today. United States District Attorney Asa P. French and William S. Gregg, special assistant to Attorney General Wickensham, were there for the government.

The defendants are under \$10,000 bonds each.

WITH \$81,000 ALREADY IN OPERA IS CALLED SAFE

With \$81,000 a year for three years subscribed towards maintaining opera in Boston, the directors of the Boston opera company close on Thursday the first period in the guarantee fund campaign. The directors have little doubt about the required amount being raised before midsummer. The exact time when the entire \$150,000 must be in has not been fixed. The directors only say that the fund must be at hand before the time of opening the fourth season, if the Boston opera company is to continue its work. The seat distribution takes place Thursday.

There are many friends of the opera who have had the guarantee fund proposition called to their notice but who have not yet responded. There are Bostonians now traveling in Europe whom the directors expect will contribute. "The contributions have been numerous already," one of the directors said today, "considering the short time the public has had to think the question over. The opera is an artistic enterprise and it must persuade people on its merits. We are convinced that the public will acknowledge its service in the community and bring the guarantee fund up to the required amount. We shall not fix the date when the fund must be complete unless we find it necessary to do so."

MARTIAL LAW AT HILLSVILLE

HILLSVILLE, Va.—Martial law for Hillsville was decreed today and arrangements completed for accommodation here of 150 men. Because of their familiarity with the mountain section, company F, second Virginia volunteers, will probably be assigned. It is believed here that the posses have despaired of cornering the Allen gang unless backed up by a formidable force of militia. A telephone message from the mountains today said that Sidna Edwards, nephew of Sidna and Floyd Allen and one of the ringleaders in the clan had been captured but no direct word came from the posse. The posses are still closing in on Devil's Den, where the outlaws are believed to be barricaded.

POINT IS SCORED BY SUGAR DEFENDANTS BEFORE JUDGE HAND

Refusal of Court to Allow Government to Introduce Letter Written by Mr. Thomas Held a Victory

OFFER MORE NOTES

Document in Question Said to Be Command From Head of "Trust" to Find Mr. Segal's Need of Loan

NEW YORK—The Sugar Trust officials on trial for criminal conspiracy gained a notable victory today when Judge Hand refused to let the government introduce a letter written by President Thomas, which became public when received as evidence by the congressional committee which recently investigated the company. In this letter President Thomas flatly commanded David M. Sexton to secure information regarding just how pressing Adolph Segal's need of money was at the time the government alleges the trust was planning to get control of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company by lending to Mr. Segal, its promoter, \$1,250,000.

After the right to have the jury consider this evidence had been denied by the government, District Attorney Wise offered a score of letters that were alleged to have passed between Thomas and the late H. O. Havenewer, organizer of the sugar trust, in which the intent of the proposed Segal loan was made plain.

LANCASTRIAN SIX DAYS LATE

Delayed six days on her passage from London, the Leyland liner Lancastrian, Captain Popham, arrived today showing signs of unfavorable weather. Her port lifeboat No. 2 was smashed in, several ventilators bowled over and considerable deck damage done.

Captain Popham was formerly in the Georgian of the same line and succeeded Captain Fortay. The Lancastrian brought 4000 tons of general cargo which will be discharged at pier 41, Hoosac docks, Charlestown.

BALLOON CATCHES FIRE

BERLIN—Lieutenants Clorer and Reewer were injured today when a captive balloon in which they were making observations near Disheim broke loose from its moorings and was set on fire by a high powered electric wire.

GOOD WILL BRINGS PROSPERITY, SAYS JUDGE R. S. LOVETT

NEW YORK—The crop outlook is good, sentiment cheerful and business generally in the West excellent, according to Judge R. S. Lovett, chairman of the board of Harriman lines, who returned to this city today after an exhaustive tour of inspection of the Harriman properties.

Moderate reduction of expenses on the lines, he said, kept earnings up without in any way impairing efficiency. "If good feeling toward each other rather than hatred and ill-will shall become the popular doctrine we shall have as good times in this country as we have ever known," he said, summing up his entire trip.

WOMEN WIN ENGLISH POSTS

LONDON—Eleven out of 12 women candidates for nomination to the board of poor law guardians were successful.

HOLDING COMPANY DISSOLUTION URGED BEFORE COMMITTEE

E. D. Codman Says He Believes in the Policy of State Owning Whole or Part of Boston & Maine Stock

OTHERS FAVOR PLAN

Representative Washburn Declares for Monopoly With Regulation and Urges Adoption of One Policy

What is supposed to be the closing hearing before the committee on railroads on the bills providing for the dissolution of the Boston Railroad Holding Company and for the acquiring of the company by the state, was held today.

The subject may, however, come before the directors of the port of Boston up to March 20.

E. D. Codman, who was president of the Fitchburg railroad—1897-1900—said he had come at the invitation of Frederick T. Fuller, petitioner for legislation for the state to acquire the holding company and to reestablish railroad competition. He told the committee he volunteered no remarks, but would answer questions if the committee desired.

Replying to Senator Charles E. Pearson of Brookline, Mr. Codman said he believed in the policy of the state owning the whole or part of the Boston & Maine stock; that is, give the state interest effective control.

He thought that three out of a dozen directors would be sufficient to accomplish this, he said.

"I am not sufficiently acquainted with railroads outside of New England to say, but circumstances here are peculiar," he stated in reply to a question whether he believed in the state ownership of railroads.

"I am not going to bail for the proposition of state ownership as a whole," said Mr. Codman.

David O. Ives, manager of the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said that the transportation committee of the chamber had been considering these bills and that the executive committee of the chamber was to consider its report this afternoon.

He desired to have it understood that the chamber was not letting this subject go by default and that if the railroad committee was to close its hearing today the chamber would submit its views to the port directors, since that board has been given to March 30 to get in its report.

William H. Coolidge, counsel for the New Haven and the Boston & Maine railroads, also said that he expected to present the railroads' side to the directors of the port when it was better known what action should be proposed.

He said there are two schools in the community, one of disintegration and the other of unification and that the company is ready to carry out legislation as fast as legislation is enacted. He said that Mr. Codman as president of the Fitchburg railroad opposed the leasing of the Fitchburg by the Boston & Maine, but that the Legislature in its wisdom overruled his position.

Representative R. M. Washburn of Worcester was given permission to address the committee in opposition. He said the state should have one general policy and it is of the first importance to determine what this shall be. It is inconsistent to hold the New Haven road to its promises when it is not permitted to do anything. All of the New Haven's bills are defeated in the Legislature. Massachusetts will not consider state ownership for a moment, with all the waste and opportunities for political exploitation which it would involve. He said he stands for monopoly with regulation, and is therefore opposed to the admission of the Grand Trunk. Legislators cannot be properly informed of such an intricate subject as the finances of the New Haven road.

BARRE MILLS PLAN TO MOVE PRODUCT

BARRE, Mass.—Agent Thompson of the Barre Combining Company made plans early today to transport goods to the railroad station under protection of the state police. A gang of non-union men arrived for the work Monday evening. The state officers are armed with rifles, and great precautions are being taken against interference from the strikers.

Organizer H. Fassell, the English-speaking member of the I. W. W., is in Barre again after an absence of several days and in charge of the strike. He says that conditions at South Barre are satisfactory, and that the mill owners and management must give in eventually.

James Massie, who was accused of shooting in Saturday's riot, was held in \$5000 bail Monday for the next sitting of the criminal court at Worcester, and the other accused rioters were held in \$3000 bail on the charge of inciting a riot.

One of Speakers at Luncheon at Algonquin Club of Manufacturers



JAMES A. EMERY

GOVERNMENT SEIZES FORTS AT CANTON IN FIGHT WITH BANDITS

(By the United Press)

HONGKONG—Fighting between the government forces and the bandits is in progress all along the river in the vicinity of Canton. The government troops are aided by the gunboats and most of the forts recently taken by the rebels were retaken with heavy loss on both sides.

Luk, commanding the rebels, has sent a warning to the Chinese commander that if he is not permitted to retain possession of the Bogue forts he will turn his guns on the Shameen or foreign section of the city.

The situation at Swatow and vicinity was reported much improved today.

SHANGHAI—By paying \$100,000 to brigands, Sheng Kung Pao, known as the richest man in China, today ransomed his only son from bandits.

Officials here claim that the general mutiny is suppressed and that from now on the situation throughout the country can be expected to become quieter. The warships now in Chinese waters, it is asserted, are amply sufficient to protect all foreigners.

NEW YORK—A despatch from Swatow to the New York Herald reports heavy fighting there. The German consulate has been burned. Two gunboats have arrived.

Japan has consented to cooperate with the "four powers" group of financiers at Peking in the loan to China and has designated the Yokohama Specie Bank as its representative.

The armored cruisers California, South Dakota and Colorado, under command of Rear Admiral Southard, are on the way from Honolulu to the Philippines. They should arrive at Olongapo by April 1.

EXCISE BILL UP BEFORE HOUSE FOR PASSAGE

WASHINGTON—It is expected that the House will pass today the excise bill, which by taxing incomes of more than \$5000 will raise between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 revenue for the government, the Democrats contend. Andrew Carnegie, J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller would be compelled to pay their full share of taxation under its terms, the leader declared.

"When the government had the right to tax wealth," said Mr. Underwood on Monday, "we did not hear the socialistic cry of those less able to bear the burden of taxation. The spirit of unrest came when the supreme court abandoned its policy of 100 years and, five justices to four, said in effect to Congress that great wealth was to be exempted from taxation."

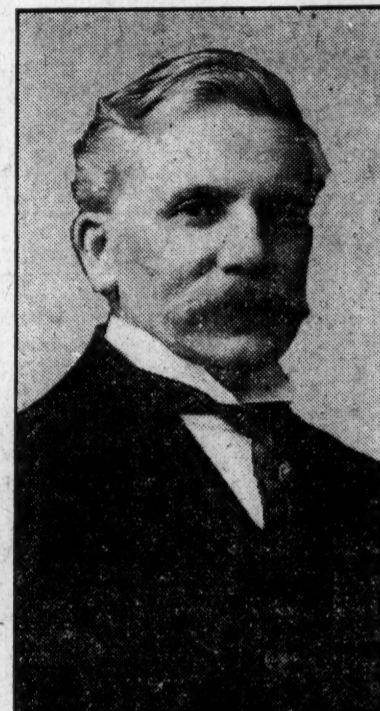
"I do not want to be understood as railing at the judiciary," said Mr. Littleton. "I do, however, want to be understood as criticizing the supreme court's decision of 1895 on the income tax law which cut off at one stroke three fourths of the taxing power of the government."

DILLINGHAM BILL DISLIKED IN JAPAN

(By the United Press)

TOKIO, Japan.—The offer of Japan to participate in the Panama exposition at San Francisco was opposed today in the Japanese House of Representatives by Count Hattori, one of the opposition leaders, on the ground that the Dillingham bill now before the American Congress excludes from the United States laborers and artisans of races ineligible for American naturalization.

Head of Manufacturers Association Who Talks About Labor and Capital



JOHN KIRBY, JR.

LET COMBINED LABOR AND CAPITAL EACH BE JUST, SAYS MR. KIRBY

Recommending a law that would make of a penal offense, John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, attacked the methods of organized labor in an address to 200 manufacturers at the Algonquin Club today.

"A labor union is justified in claiming and exercising every legitimate right and privilege arising from organization, when it recognizes and assumes corresponding obligations," he said. "But when labor unionism seeks to monopolize the labor market by the denial of opportunity for laborers, ever to become anything but laborers; by placing barriers in the way of our youth; by the adoption of methods which are demoralizing to its own membership; by putting the laggard on a parity with the thrifty; by partnership with grafters and demagogues; by determination to shield rather than to ferret out and punish its criminal members, and by utter disregard for and defiance of law and human liberty, it becomes an intolerable menace to civilized society, which all decent people should unite in an effort to cut out of existence."

Mr. Kirby's remarks were made at a luncheon attended by manufacturers representing, it is estimated, 2,000,000 employees.

James A. Emery of Washington discussed "Tendencies of Industrial Legislation," and J. P. Bird of New York, general manager of the association, spoke on "The Organization and Its Benefits."

A. F. Porter of the legislative committee made the arrangements for the luncheon with the assistance of the following Boston members: Andrew Adie, Hobart Ames, M. H. Barker, Walter S. Barker, Walter H. Belcher, Richard B. Carter, George T. Coppins, Alfred E. Cox, George A. Gibson, Frederick C. Hood, W.

(Continued on page four, column five)

SUMMER STREET SALE ANNOUNCED

J. Murray Howe has signed agreements for a sale to Grant Walker, et al., of the property numbered 131 to 135 Summer street, near South street. The assessed value of the property is \$147,300 of which \$114,200 is on the 2856 square feet of land, and \$33,000 on the four story brick and stone building.

The property is leased to one tenant, Burroughs and DeBlois were the brokers in the transaction.

MANCHESTER GREETED MR. TAFT WITH SALUTE

Makes Speech There, After Laying Y. M. C. A. Cornerstone at Nashua, and Goes on to Concord

MILLS ARE VISITED

MANCHESTER, N. H.—President Taft spoke to 2000 persons today when he arrived from Nashua and several small wayside stops. As he left the train he was greeted by a salute of 21 guns, the presidential salute, by battery A, N. H. N. G.

Four companies of state militia under Major M. J. Healy, escorted the President to the state armory, where he made a short speech and was introduced to

BILL FOR MINIMUM WAGE IN MINES HAS NO PENALTY CLAUSE

Absence of Provision May Result in Continuance of Welsh and Scotch Strike With Peace in England

PREMIER EXPLAINS

Measure Is Only for Three Years and Will Place the Chief Power in Hands of Various District Boards

(By the United Press)

LONDON—After a careful inspection of the minimum wage scale prepared by the government and introduced in the House of Commons late today the opinion of many members of the House was that the measure was so defective that it would merely enable the English miners and operators to start operations again and not affect the Welsh and Scotch.

The measure contains no penal provision to compel its enforcement and does not compel the operators to open their mines or the miners to go back to work.

It was the general impression this evening that the law will be passed and go into effect immediately but that it will solve the problem only in England. The situation in Wales and in Scotland, it is believed, will remain as it is and the strike there will continue.

Premier Asquith explained the bill. He said that this legislation was resorted to only after it had been shown that all hope of a settlement of the strike through agreement between the miners and operators was gone.

The bill, he explained, was intended merely as a stop-gap, its period being only for three years. He said it provided for a reasonable minimum wage and safeguarded the operators against slackness on the part of the employees. The wages and safeguards were to be determined by district boards.

The district boards are to be composed of operators and miners in equal number with an independent chairman. They will decide just what the minimum wage scale shall be in each individual district and will apply the law in each locality as the individual needs of the district may demand.

Miners who fail to comply with the provisions of the bill lose their right to the minimum wage in the mines. No penal provision is attached to the measure.

Bonar Law, criticizing the measure in the first speech in opposition, said that the measure proposed was very likely to prove much worse than the trouble.

The premier hoped that the King would get the bill on Saturday and said that his majesty would immediately sign it.

It is hoped that many of the mines may reopen Monday.

J. R. McDonald, labor leader, intimated in the House that his side would have a few amendments to offer to the bill but said they would not delay the passage and bill should be a law within a week.

TURKEY EXPLAINS SATISFYING RUSSIA

NEW YORK—A Constantinople despatch to the New York Herald says that the Turkish government has given to Russia satisfactory assurances respecting the movement of troops toward the Turco-Persian frontier. As a result of this the Russian military movements in the Caucasus have been suspended.

The uncertainty of the situation in the Balkans and the movements of Russian and Turkish troops caused a heavy slump on the Bourse on Monday. Prices, however, recovered slightly before the close.

MANCHESTER GREETED MR. TAFT WITH SALUTE

Mayor Edward C. Smith and other city officials.

Several mills of Manchester were visited and then the party continued to Gregorville where the Cercle Nationale, a large French club, held an informal reception. Another brief address was made and the party went to Mechanics hall where the chief address of the day was delivered. The next stop was at the Deerfield club where a short address was made and the party continued to Concord.

NASHUA, N. H.—President Taft was greeted by 1500 persons when he opened his campaign here today. He arrived about 11 o'clock from Boston and was greeted by H. B. Quimby and S. H. Rollins, former governors; F. W. Estabrook, member of the state Republican committee, and Representative Samuel McCall of Massachusetts.

People thronged the streets at the

(Continued on page four, column one)

Monitor Employment Ads. cost nothing, but do much

THEY TELL YOUR STORY TO MANY EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES TRY ONE

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER In United States.....1c To Foreign Countries.....2c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

MINNESOTA MAY GET \$12,000,000 REVENUE FROM WATER, IT'S SAID

Chairman of State Commission Outlines Plan for Storage System by Which Vast Sum May Be Saved

LAND TO BE DRAINED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A. L. Crocker of Minneapolis, chairman of the Minnesota waterways commission, contends that by acquiring 1,500,000 acres of government land in Minnesota now idle and almost unsalable because undrained, the state could carry out a drainage and water system that would pay all the cost of water power construction and eventually net the state \$12,000,000 a year.

The water power plants should pay for the cost of construction through the rental of the water power to existing manufacturing companies, and which after having been paid for, should be the property of the state, and thereafter annually yield the state \$12,000,000 net with which to reduce state taxation," said Mr. Crocker.

"These bonds would run 40 or 50 years, to give time for the rentals to pay off the cost. In this case the bonds were to rest on the individual water power plants created for their security, and not on state taxation, and, of course, there would have to be such security as investors would accept."

"Investigation has revealed the fact that there remain in Minnesota approximately 1,500,000 acres of government land, that today is of small value and practically unsalable, but which within the next 50 years, through the drainage and development of the state, would become valuable, and amount to enough to pay the cost of a Minnesota reservoir system, which should impound the waters of winter, creating great water powers alluring to the use of new manufacturing and electrical development as well as to regulate and promote the water channels for navigation."

"Nothing can so benefit the navigation of the upper Mississippi river as a great system of reservoir construction at the head waters of the river. It is certain that the federal government cannot do such an extensive work, but the state can, and there is no time to be lost."

"I want to give one or two samples of what it would mean to Minnesota."

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
BOSTON—"The Little Rebel."
B. F. KEITTS—"Vandeville."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Tribby."
COLONIAL—"The Rose Maid."
HOLLIS—"William H. Crane."
MAJESTIC—"Sam Bernard."
PARK—"The Country Boy."
PLYMOUTH—"The Deep Purple."
SHUBERT—"As a Man Thinks."
TREMONT—"Marguerite Sylva."

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.
WEDNESDAY—8 p. m., "Germania."
FRIDAY—8 p. m., "Habanera."
SATURDAY—2 p. m., "Samson and Delilah." 8 p. m., "Higoletto."

NEW YORK.
BELASCO—"David Warfield."
BLUET—"The Truth Wagon."
CASINO—"Baron Trenck."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COLLIERIES—"Rusty Pulls the Strings."
CRITERION—"Louis Mann."
DAILY—"Lewis Waller."
ELLIOTT—"Bird of Paradise."
EMPIRE—"Mrs. Fiske."
FULTON—"The Typhoon."
GAIETY—"Queen Bees."
GARRICK—"Paul Orleneff."
HARRIS—"The Talker."
HUDSON—"Mrs. Simon."
KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet."
LIBERTY—"The Rainbow."
LITTLE—"The Woman."
LYCEUM—"Preserving Mr. Panmure."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Oliver Twist."
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."
WALLACE—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO.
BLACKSTONE—"Elsie Ferguson."
CORT—"Kidding."
GRAND—"Officer 666."
HOLLYWOOD—"Maudie Adams."
LYRIC—"The Drama Players."
GAMING—"The Woman."
OPERA HOUSE—"Lonesome Pine."
POWER—"The Only Son."
PRINCESS—"Rusty Pulls the Strings."

to do this beneficial work. The flood damage in the Red river valley, one decade with another, is great and the water so far is small.

"In the Red lake and Otter Tail basins there could be impounded 47,000,000 cubic feet of flood water which, released during the low water period, would afford an increase above the natural flow of more than 14,000 horsepower, which at a low rental value, would pay a large part of the cost every year of the entire cost of building the reservoirs."

"In the Minnesota river valley it is said that there is on an average an annual flood damage of \$200,000 and in some years \$1,000,000."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

The following officers of the C. A. C. will report to Maj. A. Hero, Jr., president examining board, Ft. Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. F. Q. C. Gardner, J. McKie, P. H. Worcester, J. B. Dillard, J. K. Grain, D. M. McKell and M. A. Cross.

First Lieut. C. W. Waller, C. A. C. report April 16 to Maj. W. C. Davis, C. A. C., president examining board, presidio of San Francisco, for physical examination for promotion.

Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baker, deputy Q. M. G., will make not to exceed one visit to each of the following named places to investigate and inspect water proofed fabric: Federal Water Proofing Company, Akron, O.; Brunson Water Proofing Company, Asbury Park, N. J.

Capt. M. K. Cunningham, signal corps, retirement announced.

Capt. H. B. Dixon, twelfth cavalry, relieved from Hot Springs to Ft. Robinson, Neb.

First Lieut. H. Graham, twenty-second infantry, detailed for aviation duty with signal corps to Augusta, Ga.

Capt. L. Coleman, C. A. C., relieved from assignment to fourteenth company and placed on unassigned list.

Capt. E. Anderson, cavalry, unassigned, upon arrival at San Francisco, proceed to Ft. Robinson, Neb., and report to commandant.

First Lieut. F. P. Hardaway, C. A. C., assigned to one hundred forty-seventh company.

First Lieut. J. N. Reynolds, C. A. C., relieved from eleventh company and attached to thirteenth company.

Navy Orders

Lieut. J. H. Collins, to navy recruiting station, Dallas, Tex., April 1.

Lieut. B. K. Johnson, detached navy recruiting station, Dallas, Tex., to temporary duty the Hancock, connection the Alabama.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. T. S. Lowell, commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from Sept. 13, 1911.

Ensign A. T. Beauregard, detached the West Virginia to home, wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. V. Valz, detached the West Virginia to the St. Louis.

Asst. Surgeon E. P. Halton, detached naval station, Guam, to Las Animas, Col.

Asst. Surgeon Roy Cuthbertson, orders of March 8 revoked.

Gunner R. J. Miller detached the Franklin to the Delaware.

Chief Machinist William Herzberg, orders of March 14 revoked.

Machinist J. C. Hines detached the Maine to the Mississippi.

Chief Carpenter Otto Barth, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the navy from March 11, 1912. When through at Washington, to home.

Paymaster's Clerk John McConville appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty the St. Louis and Pacific reserve fleet.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Washington at Puerto Barrios, Piscataqua at Hongkong, Smith at Guantanamo, Craven at Morehead City; New Hampshire, Patapasco and Patuxent at Norfolk; Mississippi, Kansas and Culgo at Hampton Roads; Nebraska at Tompkinsville.

Sailed—Nero, from San Pedro for Tiburon, Cal.; Nebraska, from Boston for Hampton Roads via Tompkinsville; North Carolina and Birmingham, from Habana for Hampton Roads; Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, North Dakota, Louisiana, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Salem, Solace, Vulcan, Hector, Msar, from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; New Hampshire, from New York for Hampton Roads; Patterson, from Guantanamo for Charleston; Dixie, Reid, Flusser, Lamson, Preston, Smith, Drayton, Paulding, Perkins, Mayrant, Sterrett, Walke Ammen, Burrows, Monaghan, Tripp, from Guantanamo for Pensacola; Machias, from New York for New Haven.

Navy Notes

WASHINGTON—The Minnesota won the fleet baseball championship at Guantanamo. The officers of the Connecticut won the Lima baseball trophy.

The enlisted men's rifle match was

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



The Province house on Washington street was built by Peter Sargent, a noted citizen of the town, and was one of the most fashionable mansions in the town in 1676, and the scene of many festivities. In 1716 it was purchased by the colony, and several of the early governors lived here. In 1811 the state gave the place to the Massachusetts General hospital, and in 1817 the property was leased to David Greenough for 99 years. He then erected a block of buildings. Later the interior of the structure was changed. It was the home of the Morris Brothers, Pell and Trowbridge's opera house, a hotel, and now is a moving picture theater. Three walls of the old house still stand, running back to Province court. Back of the building were large stables that extended towards Governors alley, now Province street.

SUPREME JUSTICES ARE REASSIGNED

WASHINGTON—After Mablon Pitney of New Jersey took the oath of office and assumed the duties of associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, as successor of the late Justice Harlan on Monday, a reassignment of the justices to the nine circuits was made by Chief Justice White. Justice Pitney was assigned to the third circuit, consisting of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Justice Lurton was transferred from the third to the seventh, consisting of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. Justice Day was given the sixth, Justice Harlan's old circuit, consisting of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.

TRADE TRAINING IS DISCUSSED

Vocational training and trade opportunities were discussed Monday afternoon in the hall of the Hebrew Industrial school, 154 Charles street, at a meeting held under the auspices of the women's auxiliary Mrs. Bryant E. Glenn of the Women's Municipal League. Miss Harriet H. Dodge of the Girls Trade Educational League and Miss Goldie Bamber, superintendent of the school, were the speakers.

won by the men of the Louisiana, with the Virginia second and the North Dakota third. The officers' rifle match was won by the Delaware, with the Georgia second and the Connecticut third.

The battleship North Dakota, coaling from the collier Vulcan, took on 499 tons in one hour and averaged 410 tons per hour in a four-hour test.

NORFOLK, Va.—Accompanied by the gunboat Castine, the submarine fleet of eight steamers beyond the Cape early Monday and spent the day in maneuvers off Cape Henry.

The vessels participating were the C-1, the C-2, the C-3, the C-4, the D-1, the D-2, the D-3 and the D-4. They returned to the Roads Monday night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The gunboat Bennington has been purchased by a local navigation company, which will convert it into a carrier of crude oil from the Hawaiian Islands. The price was not disclosed.

RAILROADS AGREE IN RHODE ISLAND SITE CONTROVERSY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Agreement over the proposed freight yards of the New Haven road at the point where the Canadian road's new branch, the Southern New England railway, enters the state at Woonsocket has been reached by the Grand Trunk and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

The New Haven railroad acquired the land over which the Southern New England planned to run its tracks in entering from Blackstone, Mass., to Woonsocket and began the erection of freight houses which would completely block out the new road at that point. The case was brought into court and an injunction obtained by the Southern New England.

The two contending roads have now effected a compromise by which the trains of the New England will run on the New Haven's land for some distance and then pass along a viaduct trestle about 800 feet long over the New Haven's freight houses.

1000 CORPORATIONS STILL DELINQUENT

WASHINGTON—Commissioner Cabell says that about 1000 corporations have been or will be haled into court as delinquents in the payment of the corporation tax last year.

There were 20,000 delinquent corporations at the close of the last fiscal year. Of these 29,000 have proposed compromises.

The government has accepted 27,000 of the offers of settlement. The remaining 2000 have been rejected, but there are good prospects, it is said, of agreements without court procedure.

BRIEF FOR LORIMER FILED

WASHINGTON—Attacks upon witnesses, declarations that no proof of any corruption fund in Senator Lorimer's election was shown by the Senate investigation, and charges that there was a conspiracy by the Chicago Tribune to force Senator Lorimer out of public life, all a brief in Senator Lorimer's defense filed on Monday with the special Senate committee which has his case.

PROF. MOOREHEAD BACK AT ANDOVER

ANDOVER, Mass.—Warren K. Moorehead, curator of the department of archaeology and United States commissioner of Indian affairs, has returned to Phillips Academy from Washington, where he has been assisting in an investigation carried on by a committee of the House of Representatives concerning the condition of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. Mr. Moorehead gave evidence concerning the abuse of the property rights of the Indians.

In spite of difficulties, says Mr. Moorehead, a strong case is being made out in favor of the Chippewas. Already 200 farms have been recovered for the Indians, valued at over \$500,000.

ENGLISH URGED FOR IMMIGRANTS

Systematic instruction in the English language was said to be the first essential in the civic education of the immigrant, by Dr. George W. Tupper at the annual dinner and meeting Monday evening of the Young Men's Congregational Club at Exchange Club.

Ernest L. Miller was reelected president for the coming year. The other officers chosen were: Gustavus J. Eselsen, Jr., first vice-president; Harry G. Dixon, second vice-president; Isaac T. Ripley, secretary; Elbin F. Lord, treasurer; James G. Barnes, auditor.

CLEVELAND HALL TO HAVE LIBRARY

CLEVELAND—The big central room at the head of the main stairway leading to the second floor of the city hall is to house the new municipal reference library.

The books on municipal subjects will be furnished by the library board, and it will be run as a part of the reference department of the public library.

It was thought advisable to place this new department in the city hall building as it is to be used by city department heads for reference purposes.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

For the Boston Opera Company en route to New Haven today, the New Haven road provided a first-class special parlor car train from South station, stopping at Back Bay.

The Bangor & Aroostook railway's private car No. 100, occupied by Vice-President Percy R. Todd and family, passed through Boston today en route from New York city to Bangor, Me., via the Mellin lines.

On account of President Taft's visit to South Boston yesterday employees in the Boston & Albany railway's general offices at South station were relieved from duty at 3 p. m. by Vice-President and General Manager James H. Hustis.

The private car Mineola, occupied by August Belmont and party, was attached to the New Haven road's New York midnight express from South station this morning en route to New York city.

For the accommodation of Taunton (Mass.) lodge of Odd Fellows en route to Boston and return tonight, the New Haven road will furnish first-class special service.

The Adams Express Company received at South station yesterday over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard draft horses, loaded in Pennsylvania railway all steel horse cars, for the Boston market.

The Boston & Maine and New Haven roads handled by special train this morning a large party of Groton students en route to New York city.

The fuel department of the Boston & Maine road forwarded 80 cars of bituminous coal and coke from Mystic yard, Somerville, to northern New England points during the night.

On account of Mt. Holyoke College closing today for Easter vacation, the Pullman company will furnish special sleepers over the New York Central lines from Boston for heavy student travel west.

RETIRING REGENT RECEIVES EMBLEM

Thomas Gardner chapter, D. A. R., of Brookline, observed its seventh anniversary Monday night with a dinner at Riverbank Court, Cambridge. Mrs. Nellie F. Adams of Cambridge, retiring regent, gave an address of welcome. At the close of the exercises Mrs. Adams received a gold pin of chapter and ancestral design, the presentation speech being made by Miss Ursula Dunbar, retiring vice-regent.

The following officers were installed: Mrs. Grace Ware Vose, regent; Mrs. Kate M. Chamberlain, vice-regent; Miss Esther Meserve, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary B. Joll, recording secretary; Miss Emma Cobleigh, treasurer; Mrs. Mabel R. Perkins, historian; Miss Grace True registrar; Mrs. Mary T. Blanchard, chairman of advisory board.

TAYLOR SYSTEM OPPOSED

F. E. Wright and A. J. Cole, representing the workmen of the Watertown arsenal, sent a letter to President Taft Monday informing him that the employees are opposed to the so-called Taylor system, which they believe should be discontinued, and ask him for action in the matter.

OPINION IS DIVIDED ON BILL PROHIBITING RAILROAD SHIP LINES

WASHINGTON—Hearing on the bill of Representative Martin of South Dakota, providing that interstate railroads may not own ships, are to be given by the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce. There is a strong demand for legislation of this kind from some parts of the country, owing in part to the fact that the Panama canal will soon be ready for use and in part to a desire to prevent railroad-owned ships from competing unfairly, on both coasts, with ships that are privately owned. The Martin bill has a good many friends in both houses of Congress, but it also has many opponents, and it is not possible at this time to foretell whether it is to be made into law.

The opposing side to the Martin bill is strong, and there are some members who say that Congress will divide rather evenly between the two propositions, once they can be presented. The proponents of the bill will argue that it will be contrary to sound public policy to permit railroads to own ships under any terms. The opponents of the Martin bill take equally firm ground, saying that the best way to reach the point which the bill seeks to establish is not to prohibit railroads from owning ships, but to extend the authority of the interstate commerce commission over all regular steamship lines and require in that connection three things:

First, physical connection between the railroad-owned ships and the railroads.

Second, through routes and rates.

Third, the application to the railroad end of the through routes and rates of the rules governing export and import traffic, laid down by the supreme court.

Recently the members of the interstate commerce commission, all of them experts on the issues involved in this proposed legislation, were polled on these two conflicting theories. They divided, four members voting one way and three the other. The House committee may be as evenly divided as the interstate commerce commission.

SERVICE FOR THE MAINE'S SAILORS

WASHINGTON—President Taft sent a letter to Congress on Monday asking that the House and Senate adjourn on Saturday and attend memorial services to be held for the sailors of the old battleship Maine.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, A FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

By BICKNELL YOUNG, C. S. S.
of London, England, a member of the Order of Lecturers of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.
IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, Boston, Thursday Evening, March 21, 1912, at 8 o'clock.
You and your friends are cordially invited to be present.

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Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

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Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Western Basketball

PRESIDENT G. T. KIRBY MUCH PLEASED OVER WESTERN ATHLETES

Expects to See a Number of Pacific Coast Stars Get Places on the American Olympic Team

ALSO GIVE FUNDS

NEW YORK—That the American Olympic team which will take part in the coming games at Stockholm this summer will have several western athletes in its membership is the opinion of G. T. Kirby, president of the A. A. U. Mr. Kirby has just returned to this city from a trip to the Pacific coast and he is not only much pleased over the showing made by some of the athletes there, but also over the fact that San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, Tacoma and Portland will contribute \$10,000 toward the fund to be raised to send the team.

In speaking of the showing made by the athletes there he says in part: "Concerning possible members of the American Olympic team, there certainly can be no doubt about the selection of Ralph Rose, who while still slow shows every evidence of rounding into condition and being better than ever before. Rose is now practicing law and as taking life and himself in a serious mood, and realizes that he has a great and enviable reputation to uphold. He states that he has put the shot over 45 ft. with his left hand and is confident that he can average more than 50 ft. with right hand and left hand before the games.

"Forrest Smithson is now in Los Angeles and is not in the best of condition. He was beaten in the high hurdles at the annual meeting of the Southern Pacific Association Feb. 22, but won the 60-yard high hurdles in record time at the indoor meet of the Pacific Association held the next day. He lacks both snap and stamina, but with hard work should round to and make the team.

"Bellah is certainly a great pole vaulter and broad jumper, and any one who as consistently vaults close to 13 feet and broad jumps close to 23 feet, who is as diligent in training and as fine a little gentleman as Bellah, should have the best of chances of making the team.

"Then there is Suedegar with his javelin record, whom I did not see perform, except with the shot. He is said, however, to be in good condition and to have improved rather than to have gone back.

"Horne is to be reckoned with in the high jump. At Leland-Stanford University I saw him clear 6 ft. 2 in. in practice with comparative ease and his trainer, Moulton, considers that before the summer is over, he will have Sweeney's record at his mercy.

Donohue, formerly of the Irish-American Athletic Club of San Francisco, and now in Seattle, is in splendid condition and stronger and swifter than at any time in his career, and will certainly be a formidable competitor for the Pentathlon.

WANDERERS DEFEAT CANADIENS

NEW YORK—The Canadiens, one of the four professional Canadian hockey teams in this country playing for the professional title, lost their game with the Wanderers of Montreal Monday, 12 to 5. The teams played a 5-to-5 tie in Boston before coming here, and the total of the two nights' play put the Canadiens out of the race.

DONLIN IS THE STAR

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Robinson may be one of the pitchers in today's game between the regulars and the yannigans in the Pittsburgh camp. He is the latest arrival. M. J. Donlin was easily the star Monday. In five times up Donlin drove the ball out for a single, two doubles and a triple.

CHALLENGES 18.2 CHAMPION

PITTSBURGH—Ora Morningstar of Pittsburgh, a former world's billiard champion at the 18.2 ball line, has issued a challenge to George Sutton of Chicago, present champion, to play him for the 18.1 championship of the world. If Sutton accepts, the game is to be played here or in Chicago.

EVENING DRESS FOR MEN

THE DINNER SUIT
The Dinner Suit, or Tuxedo, while not considered by many as proper outside of one's home, or occasions for men only, yet on account of its convenience in sitting through theatre performances, or informal card parties, it is not considered bad form, even if worn with ladies. With the Tuxedo should be worn black waistcoat, or grey silk, black or grey tie, reserving the white tie and white waistcoat for the more formal occasions—receptions, weddings, formal dinners and dances—for on these occasions the Tuxedo is never allowable. We make a specialty of evening clothes, and invite all gentlemen who appreciate fine work.

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KING GEORGE WATCHES ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL

Sailors Win Annual Rugby Match 16 to 8—Well-Known Players on Both Sides—Victors in Fine Form From Start—Army Recovers Too Late



(Copyright by Central News)
HIS MAJESTY THE KING RECEIVING THE PLAYERS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—Queen's Club, West Kensington, on March 2, saw the first visit of a British King to a big football match, on which occasion King George was present at the annual struggle between the army and navy under Rugby Union rules. When Prince of Wales his majesty visited several important grounds where the international or university fixtures take place, and by his latest patronage of the game has shown that his interest in this branch of sport has not diminished.

Prior to the commencement of the game at Queen's Club the players were presented to his majesty, who shook hands with them all; after this the two teams gave three cheers for the royal party, which included also the Prince of Wales, and then settled down to a fast and interesting game.

Neither side was fully represented, but

each had some well-known players, notably Lieut. G. H. D'O. Lyon, Sub-Lieut. J. L. Boyd and Lieut. N. A. Wodehouse on the navy side, and Lieut. R. F. Simson, Lieut. A. S. Heale, Second Lieut. J. A. Pym, Second Lieut. H. Gardner and Capt. W. S. D. Craven for the army. Owing to the rain the ball was greasy and difficult to handle, but the game was very fast and fairly open.

The navy were in splendid form from the start, whereas the army did not play their best till too late. They were unable then to recover lost ground and suffered defeat by 16 points (or 2 goals and 2 tries to 1 goal and 1 try). It was none the less a thoroughly enjoyable and keen game, and by their victory the navy make their record of wins into 5 as against 1 by the army. The match was first played in 1907 and is annually a great attraction to Londoners.

L. F. CARTER MEETS A. B. HYMAN IN THE FINAL CONTEST

NEW YORK—L. F. Carter meets A. B. Hyman tonight in the final game of the round-robin series for the pocket billiard championship of the United States and the winner of this match will play E. F. Reynolds in an extra match tomorrow evening to decide the championship.

Raynolds defeated W. A. Tilt Monday night in 14 frames and incidentally showed some of the finest pocket billiards which the tournament has brought out. He was especially strong in picking out combination shots when the balls were bunched and several of this kind of shots were greeted with applause. The winner made seven scratches and Tilt made six. The frames were:

Raynolds—13 11 4 11 0 15 6 7 1 10 14 11 15 12. Total, 132. Scratches, 7. Net score, 125.

Tilt—2 4 11 4 5 0 9 8 4 5 1 4 0 0. Total, 77. Scratches, 6. Net score, 71.

Playing clever pocket billiards Dr. W. G. Douglas finished his portion of the tournament Monday with two victories. In his early afternoon match the former champion of the New York Athletic Club defeated W. A. Tilt, the recent winner of the Mercury Foot title, by a score of 125 balls to 117.

Dr. Douglas then met E. F. Gray in a special early evening game and again won by a score of 125 balls to 99. This result marked the fifth consecutive defeat for Gray, and it also finished his part in the tournament, in which he drops to last position. The scores of these matches:

Dr. Walter G. Douglas—9 0 8 15 11 15 7 0 13 11 2 9 7 1 4 1 10. Total, 135 balls. Scratches, 10. Net score, 125. High run, 26 balls.

William A. Tilt—6 15 7 0 4 0 8 3 15 2 4 13 6 8 14 11 13 0. Total, 130 balls. Scratches, 13. Net score, 117. High run, 22 balls.

Referee, G. T. Brown.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas—12 15 12 4 14 13 6 1 0 12 9 11 10 6 5. Total, 128 balls. Scratches, 3. Net score, 125. High run, 27 balls.

Edward G. Gray—3 0 2 11 12 12 9 14 15 3 6 4 5 15. Total, 100 balls. Scratches, 1. Net score, 99. High run, 29 balls.

Referee, Lee O'Brien.

AMHERST TENNIS SCHEDULE OUT

AMHERST, Mass.—Dates for six events are given in the schedule of the Amherst College tennis team for the coming season, which has just been announced. The schedule follows:

May 4, Harvard at Amherst; 8, Yale at Amherst; 18, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 25, Trinity at Amherst; 27-31, Intercollegiate at Longwood.

June 1, Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 5, Williams at Amherst.

WESTERN TITLE IN BASKETBALL SERIES IS AGAIN UNDECIDED

Wisconsin and Purdue Finish Without a Defeat—Chicago Gets Into Third Position by Beating Minnesota

MINNESOTA FOURTH

WESTERN CONFERENCE—FINAL STANDING			
	W.	L.	P. C.
Wisconsin	12	0	1.000
Purdue	10	0	1.000
Chicago	7	5	.583
Minnesota	6	8	.429
Illinois	4	8	.333
Indiana	1	9	.100
Iowa	0	4	.000
Northwestern	0	8	.000

CHICAGO—By Wisconsin's victories over Illinois and Indiana last week another western basketball season terminated unsatisfactorily, without a champion. The two undefeated leaders, Purdue and Wisconsin, failed to meet, hence they are tied for first place. Each attributes to the other the cause of failure to arrange games, but whatever is the truth, the title remains unwarded and the followers of basketball are treated to another one of those disappointments that do anything but popularize a comparatively young sport. Failure to decide this title, it is thought, only emphasizes the already uncertain status of the conference.

Chicago brought about the season's only reversal of form by defeating Minnesota and clinching third place. The result was not unexpected, but on previous performances the Gophers were conceded an advantage. It was Chicago's team work and ability to find the baskets, which, has been conspicuously absent in some of the Maroons' important games, that won from Minnesota. The two teams' season records are the same, with the exception of the one game the Gophers dropped to Illinois. Aside from this both teams were beaten only by Purdue and Wisconsin. Minnesota's two victories over Iowa were offset by Chicago's two defeats of Northwestern. Each has won a game from the other.

Illinois has played a valiant, up-hill season and really should be classed with the teams of the first division, for in every game the down-state five was to be reckoned with, while the three at the bottom of the column were scarcely factors in the race. Up to the last game Illinois was considered important and a victory over Wisconsin, that would have settled the title question, was not lightly anticipated by many critics. Much credit is due Illinois for playing such a strong season without a star on the team. It was all due to team work.

Wisconsin and Purdue both now claim the championship, Wisconsin basing its contention on the number of games won and Purdue claiming a better record in all games played. Both are undefeated, but the badgers have won 12 games to the Boilermakers' 10. The two extra games, however, were against Iowa, a team that was not in the class with Purdue, so the only logical way to compare the two leaders is by consideration of their performances against the three other important teams, Chicago, Minnesota and Illinois.

WIN FLEET BASEBALL TITLE

WASHINGTON—Baseball championship of the Atlantic fleet was won by the team from the battleship Minnesota last week, and the officers of the battleship Connecticut won the Lima baseball trophy, according to a despatch received at the navy department Monday. The officers' rifle match was won for the battleship Delaware, with the Georgia and Connecticut second and third respectively. The battleship Louisiana is the winner of the enlisted men's rifle match, with the Virginia second and the North Dakota third.

NEW YORK TO MEET ATLANTA

ATLANTA, Ga.—The New York Americans will get their first opportunity to participate in a real baseball game this afternoon. Charles Hemphill's Atlanta will be their opponents. Two games are scheduled for Saturday. The regulars will clash with the University of Georgia at Athens, while the Yannigans will journey to Anniston to meet the Rochester club.

NO GROUNDS FOR NEW LEAGUE

NEW YORK—National and American baseball clubs will not have opposition this year on Manhattan island from a club of the United States Baseball League. This fact was formally announced Monday night at a meeting of the club owners of the new league after Charles White said that he had been unable to lease playing grounds here and surrendered his franchise.

SAKLAD WINS CLOSE RACE

Israel Saklad of the North Dorchester A. A. and Ernest Fisher of North Weymouth furnished hundreds of spectators with one of the most thrilling finishes to a 10-mile race ever witnessed in this city at the Municipal A. A. run at Dorchester, Monday, the former just succeeding in crossing the finish line ahead of his opponent.

EQUALS COBB'S LONG HIT

MOBILE, Ala.—The Chicago Nationals defeated the Mobile team of the Southern League here Monday 4 to 1. Frank Chance knocked a home run over the left field fence, a feat accomplished but once before and that by Ty Cobb.

SCHOOL OARSMEN FORM NEW ROWING ORGANIZATION

Noble & Greenough, Stone, Roxbury Latin, Volkmann and Browne & Nichols in Schoolboys' Association

School oarsmen formed a new rowing association at the Union Boat Club Monday with five schools enrolled, these being Noble & Greenough, Stone, Roxbury Latin, Volkmann and Browne & Nichols. The meeting was presided over by Dr. John B. Hawes, captain of the Union Boat Club, and the schools were represented by James J. Greenough, Charles Stone, George Fiske, George Brown, Arthur Stevens, Elliott Cutler, with Henry L. Higginson, Jr., informally representing the rowing interests at Harvard, and Dr. Hugh Cabot.

The Schoolboys Rowing Association is the name adopted, and they will row from the Union Boat Club, which has furnished them quarters, and has also given them the services of its coach brought over from England, who had so much success with crews from the club last summer.

With contributions from the schools and elsewhere enough money has been raised to procure five four-oared boats, with a seat for the coxswain.

These are to be built by a firm in Cambridge, and it is expected to have the crews on the upper river within a month. The floats are to be placed just as soon as the ice is out of the river, and the work of training the crews will begin.

An executive committee is to be appointed, of which Captain Hawes is to be chairman, and the effort of the association will be to encourage rowing among the various schools of the city.

TUFTS BASEBALL SQUAD OUTDOORS

MEDFORD, Mass.—Tufts College baseball team was given its first outdoor work of the season Monday, when the men were taken out on the old campus diamonds for a three-hour workout under the direction of Coach Rutherford. For nearly two hours the men were drilled at batting, with Haskell and Bergen as the pitchers. In the infield practice the following combinations were tried: Moore, s.s., and Carter, 2b.; MacAuliffe, s.s., and Mazynska, 2b.; Proctor, s.s., and Lee, 2b.

According to a persistent rumor which could not be verified at the college Monday one of the candidates for the team has gone on probation and will be unable to play in any of the games this year.

KLING'S MEN WILL USE ALLEN PARK

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Vice-President C. James Connolly went out with the Boston Nationals to Allen park Monday and watched them practise. Warren park will be in condition by Thursday of this week and playing will be resumed there, although a game may be played this afternoon at Allen park.

President Ward and his wife are very popular in the city and are frequent guests of friends they have made since their arrival. Mrs. Kling and little Virginia Kling are often the center of a jolly group in hotel parlors.

QUEBEC SEVEN WINS WITH EASE

Quebec defeated Ottawa 9 to 2 in the second game of the professional hockey series at the Boston Arena Monday night, largely through the brilliant work of goal tender Moran who turned aside try after try at his goal. Producers rushing also was a feature. The score:

QUEBEC OTTAWA
McDonald, 1st. 27.5; Denach, 2nd. 27.5; Malone, 3rd. 27.5; Kerr (Dennison), 4th. 27.5; Shore (Kerr), 5th. 27.5; Producers, 6th. 27.5; Lake Moran, 7th. 27.5; Lesueur (Shore), 8th. 27.5; Marks, 9th. 27.5; Walsh, 10th. 27.5; Producers, 11th. 27.5; Malone, 12th. 27.5; Kerr, 13th. 27.5; McDonald, 14th. 27.5; Marks, 15th. 27.5; Walsh, 16th. 27.5; Producers, 17th. 27.5; Kerr, 18th. 27.5; McDonald, 19th. 27.5; Marks, 20th. 27.5; Walsh, 21st. 27.5; Producers, 22nd. 27.5; Kerr, 23rd. 27.5; McDonald, 24th. 27.5; Marks, 25th. 27.5; Walsh, 26th. 27.5; Producers, 27th. 27.5; Kerr, 28th. 27.5; McDonald, 29th. 27.5; Marks, 30th. 27.5; Walsh, 31st. 27.5; Producers, 32nd. 27.5; Kerr, 33rd. 27.5; McDonald, 34th. 27.5; Marks, 35th. 27.5; Walsh, 36th. 27.5; Producers, 37th. 27.5; Kerr, 38th. 27.5; McDonald, 39th. 27.5; Marks, 40th. 27.5; Walsh, 41st. 27.5; Producers, 42nd. 27.5; Kerr, 43rd. 27.5; McDonald, 44th. 27.5; Marks, 45th. 27.5; Walsh, 46th. 27.5; Producers, 47th. 27.5; Kerr, 48th. 27.5; McDonald, 49th. 27.5; Marks, 50th. 27.5; Walsh, 51st. 27.5; Producers, 52nd. 27.5; Kerr, 53rd. 27.5; McDonald, 54th. 27.5; Marks, 55th. 27.5; Walsh, 56th. 27.5; Producers, 57th. 27.5; Kerr, 58th. 27.5; McDonald, 59th. 27.5; Marks, 60th. 27.5; Walsh, 61st. 27.5; Producers, 62nd. 27.5; Kerr, 63rd. 27.5; McDonald, 64th. 27.5; Marks, 65th. 27.5; Walsh, 66th. 27.5; Producers, 67th. 27.5; Kerr, 68th. 27.5; McDonald, 69th. 27.5; Marks, 70th. 27.5; Walsh, 71st. 27.5; Producers, 72nd. 27.5; Kerr, 73rd. 27.5; McDonald, 74th. 27.5; Marks, 75th. 27.5; Walsh, 76th. 27.5; Producers, 77th. 27.5; Kerr, 78th. 27.5; McDonald, 79th. 27.5; Marks, 80th. 27.5; Walsh, 81st. 27.5; Producers, 82nd. 27.5; Kerr, 83rd. 27.5; McDonald, 84th. 27.5; Marks, 85th. 27.5; Walsh, 86th. 27.5; Producers, 87th. 27.5; Kerr, 88th. 27.5; McDonald, 89th. 27.5; Marks, 90th. 27.5; Walsh, 91st. 27.5; Producers, 92nd. 27.5; Kerr, 93rd. 27.5; McDonald, 94th. 27.5; Marks, 95th. 27.5; Walsh, 96th. 27.5; Producers, 97th. 27.5; Kerr, 98th. 27.5; McDonald, 99th. 27.5; 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Marks, 340th. 27.5; Walsh, 341st. 27.5; Producers, 342nd. 27.5; Kerr, 343rd. 27.5; McDonald, 344th. 27.5; Marks, 345th. 27.5; Walsh, 346th. 27.5; Producers, 347th. 27.5; Kerr, 348th. 27.5; McDonald, 349th. 27.5; Marks, 350th. 27.5; Walsh, 351st. 27.5; Producers, 352nd. 27

PRESIDENT TAFT GETS AWAY EARLY ON HIS NEW HAMPSHIRE TRIP

(Continued from page one)

crest of Temple Hill and crowded to the windows of nearby houses to witness the President lay the corner stone of the new Y. M. C. A. building.

The exercises opened with singing and a prayer by the Rev. George Edmond Soper of the First Congregational church. The Rev. Edward Cooke Strout of the Main-street M. E. church contributed Scripture reading. Joseph L. Clough of the association then read a list of the documents in the copper box under the stone. The Rev. William Porter Niles of the Church of the Good Shepherd delivered the address.

"The ceremonies today are auspicious, that this occasion should be graced by the President of the United States, whom the people delight to honor officially and as a man," he said.

President Taft walked down between the double line of young men to the stone, and in the mechanical act of lowering and placing it, he assisted. He then raised his hat while the Rev. William H. Morrison of the First Universalist church pronounced the benediction, and quickly returned to his car.

The building, which will have the distinction of having been started by the President of the country, will stand on the site of the old building of the association, which was formerly a mansion.

President Taft left here early today for New Hampshire, escorted by a Republican delegation from that state, where he is to make speeches in Nashua, Manchester and Concord, returning here at 6:15 p. m. He will go to the Hotel Somerset, address the New England Street Railway Club and board the Federal express for Washington at 8:15 o'clock. The President was accompanied by New Hampshire by Charles D. Hilles, his secretary.

President Taft was the guest of honor at the one hundred and seventy-fifth annual dinner of the Charitable Irish Society last night at the Hotel Somerset. About 700 members and their friends attended.

Governor Foss declined to attend the dinner. It is understood that he refrained from appearing because he felt that the state was not accorded its proper place, and that the dignity of the commonwealth required that its representative should speak before the representative of any foreign or ecclesiastical body.

The Governor was to have sat at the left of the presiding officer, President Lane, while on President Lane's right were President Taft and Cardinal O'Connell.

The printed program called for an address from Governor Foss in response to the toast "The Commonwealth," and this toast came third on the list.

President Taft, who was due to address the Harvard Taft Club in the Hotel Somerset at 4 p. m. yesterday, did not arrive until an hour later. He was greeted by 600 students.

Samuel J. Elder spoke briefly before the President arrived, and at the close of the meeting Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., president of the club, made a few remarks.

Yale graduates numbering 250 listened to President Taft Monday evening at the Algonquin Club, where the Yale Club of Boston held its annual meeting. "The mainstay of these days," said the President, "the real stay and support, is the fact that among Yale men of the country, whatever I may seem to be, you will hold off this day's or this month's or this year's verdict until you get all the facts, and will give me a trial."

More than 1200 members of the Boston Bank Officers Association attended the annual dinner last evening at Symphony hall. They gave President Taft a

ALL MEXICAN INTERESTS UPHOLD THE PRESIDENT

Attempt to Give to Country Democratic Government Is Finding Ready Support in Organizations of Volunteers

ARMY IS WITH HIM

MEXICO CITY.—There is a reaction in favor of the government. Hundreds of voices are being raised today in behalf of President Madero. His proclamation calling on the people to support him in the attempt to give Mexico a democratic government posted three days remains untouched and unscratched.

Mexicans deface posters when displeased with them and generally do it at night. A bill poster yesterday who was pasting up advertisements started to put one of his posters over the presidential proclamation, but the crowd stopped him. These are straws showing the trend of popular opinion. The papers also are commencing to publish editorial and news items favoring Madero and urging that he be helped. Hundreds of men are volunteering and organizing little bands to support the government, which is something unusual in Mexican politics. Volunteer movements have been practically unknown here.

Posters are all over the city, signed by various persons urging the nation to stand by the government. Probably half the American colony—that is, the feminine portion, has already started for the United States, but a general feeling of security is commencing to lighten the remaining half. Unless something entirely unforeseen should transpire within a week or two the public will settle down to the usual quiet.

If something should happen, as for instance the triumph of the rebel movement in Chihuahua under Salazar and Orozco, the Americans may have to flee. The triumph of the revolt would mean the placing of Vazquez Gomez in power. Such a result is regarded here as far worse than the present occupancy by Madero, and a counter-revolution would undoubtedly take place. This would mean the sort of revolutionary condi-

greeting when he arrived. Llewellyn D. Seaver, president of the association, was toastmaster.

President Taft urged a new currency system for this country. He said he didn't know exactly how it was to be brought about, but believed that it should be above politics and Wall street and for the people.

FIGHT FOR SENATOR IN NEW MEXICO CAUSES ARRESTS

SANTA FE, N. M.—New Mexico's Legislature is to make the first ballot on the election of a United States senator today. Four members of the lower House are in jail on a charge of accepting a \$500 bribe each to vote for Judge A. B. Fall. Immediately after their arrest the four men wrote their resignations, which were presented to the lower House today.

The plans whereby the four representatives, Julian Trujillo, Manuel Cordova, Luis Montoya and J. P. Licero, were caught were laid by Judge Fall and his managers. Eligo Baca, Judge Fall's principal political manager, alleges that the men approached him early Monday and intimated they would vote for Judge Fall if \$500 were forthcoming. Mr. Baca conferred with Judge Fall, who planned the trap. The transaction, it is charged, was witnessed from an adjoining room by Clerk Joseph Sena of the state supreme court; Policemen Sena and State Chairman Venecio Jaramilla.

The candidates for senator for the long and short terms are W. H. Andrews and the field against Judge Fall and T. B. Calron.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S CAMPAIGN PLANS

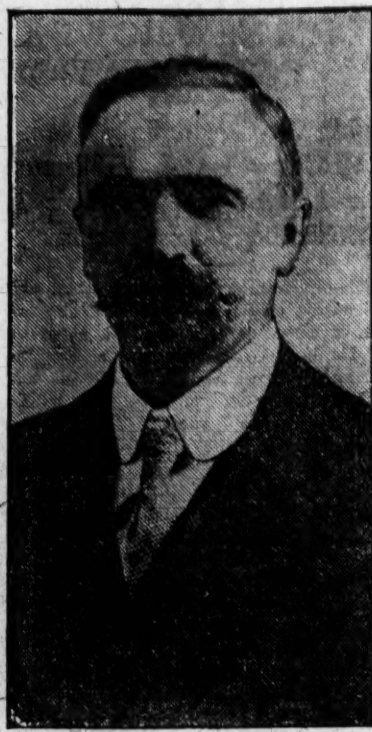
NEW YORK.—The Roosevelt campaign to secure delegates to the Chicago convention, who will be elected at the primaries on March 26, will be begun on the East Side tonight. Speakers at Yorkville Casino will be Francis J. Heney, once prosecutor in San Francisco, but now practising law here, and Amos Pinchot. Col. Roosevelt will speak in Carnegie hall tomorrow night and later will speak to an overflow meeting made necessary by the demand for tickets.

The Roosevelt colored county committee, a negro organization formed last night, visited the Outlook office today. Mr. Roosevelt thanked the visitors for their support.

WASHINGTON.—Ormsby McHarg, former assistant secretary of commerce and labor, and the latest addition to the Roosevelt bureau here, has been appointed to secure and prepare affidavits and other necessary documents, in connection with formal charges against delegates opposing Col. Roosevelt in the South. He will also appear as attorney before the national committee to support the Roosevelt contestants.

MAINE DELEGATES NOT INSTRUCTED

AUGUSTA, Me.—The first state convention of New England this year opened here today with Democrats choosing delegates to the Baltimore convention. Although Harmon, Wilson and a small



FRANCISCO I. MADERO

tions prior to the presidency of General Diaz—40 rulers in 50 years.

There is another consideration which is not well understood in the United States. The states of Chihuahua and Coahuila have always resented the interference of the central government at the City of Mexico with their state privileges. Being at a distance from the capital and with so many Americans resident there, they resent the dictation of the department of interior. This was particularly the case in the presidency of Diaz, who even appointed their governors.

This was one thing Madero promised to remedy. He has not had time to do so and the people grew impatient. Even with this question of state rights unsettled the reaction is gaining in favor of the government, especially as Madero has given up somewhat his democratic idea of handling Mexico without the help of the army. As a result, the army is now rallying around him.

Champ Clark movement appeared. The twelve delegates were not instructed. They are evenly divided between Harmon and Wilson. Governor Plaisted received a rousing reception. Governor Foss of Massachusetts came in for praise.

BALLOTING IN NORTH DAKOTA

FARGO, N. D.—It is expected here that the heaviest Republican vote in the history of the state will be cast today in the state-wide preferential primary, the first in the country. The candidates are President Taft, Colonel Roosevelt and Senator La Follette. The President's friends have not been active, but Colonel Roosevelt's men and the La Follette campaign managers and the senator have been working hard to win.

KAYE ELIGIBLE AGAIN

Dorchester high's track team will be greatly strengthened by the return of Lorne Kaye, the crack high jumper, who has regained his scholarship standing and will be allowed to compete for the school in the big regimental meet at the South Armory on Saturday. Kaye is ranked among the best high jumpers in inter-scholastic circles and is expected to win this event in the coming meet.

BUSINESS MEN WIN AT POLLS

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—In an annual town election here Monday the Business Men's League won a complete victory, electing all five of its candidates for school committee by majorities running from 150 to 300. "The town voted for no license for the twenty-seventh consecutive time.

CLASS TO GIVE DINNER

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Class of 1904, Wakefield high school, will give a farewell dinner to Richard C. Stout at the eighth annual reunion next Saturday night. Mr. Stout, vice-president of the class, leaves for Singapore next week. Charles H. Howe, principal of the school, will be the chief speaker of the evening and Albert C. Thomas toastmaster.

ROOSEVELT RALLY SCHEDULED

Progressive Republicans and Roosevelt followers will gather at 200 Huntington avenue for another Boston rally at 5 p. m. today in the interest of the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt. Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota is to speak. This rally is the first of three which the progressives expect to hold this week.

DOCKMEN GO ASHORE ON HAWSER

Five longshoremen who were stowing baggage away below the deck of the steamer Megantic, rushed to deck just as the steamer swung out toward mid-stream and were obliged to slide down one hawser which was held taut by fellow workmen on the pier head. They landed on the pier safely.

BAND TO QUIT MILITIA

WALTHAM, Mass.—Waltham Watch Company band, which has served with the fifth regiment, M. V. M., since 1900, is to ask its retirement from the service because the annual tour of duty in the field interferes with important concert engagements.

GIRLS' SOCIETY TO ENTERTAIN

Good Cheer camp for girls of the International Sunshine Society is to sell work in Gilbert hall, Tremont Temple, April 13. A luncheon is to be served and an entertainment and stereopticon lecture given.

KAISER STOPS TRIP WHEN BRITISH NAVAL POLICY IS OUTLINED

(By the United Press)

BERLIN.—The Kaiser's trip to Korfu where he was to have met the Emperor Franz Josef and the King of Italy, was suddenly postponed today.

All preparations had been completed for his majesty to start on Friday, and the postponement is directly coupled by a large section of public opinion with the striking speech of First Lord of the British Admiralty Churchill on the floor of the House of Commons.

The Kaiser today held an extended conference with Herr Von Tirpitz, secretary of state for the imperial admiralty. Shortly after the conference began the naval officials caused to be issued a semi-official denial that the Churchill speech had any connection with the conference.

LONDON.—The first noticeable result of the speech of the first lord of the admiralty in the House of Commons in which he said that Britain intended keeping its fleet 60 per cent stronger than Germany's, although she would cut down her program if Germany would do the same, came in the quotations on war risks today. Lloyds demanded a 6 per cent figure for policies covering war between Germany and England for the period of six months. This is an increase of one per cent over Monday's quotations.

The papers are divided in their discussion of the Churchill speech.

The Morning Post insists that it shows Germany must take the first step if war expenditures are to be decreased and praises Mr. Churchill's frankness.

The Daily Telegraph says his "voice was the voice of all of the British people."

The Times says it is the best for both sides to understand the conditions under which naval competition is to be carried on.

CHELSEA LICENSE BOARD HEARD

Testimony as to conditions and methods of service in Chelsea liquor dealers' establishments was given by Patrolmen Francis A. McCarthy and William L. Hebbelthwaite, and former Liquor Officer Spinner, at the continued hearing today on charges brought by Mayor James H. Malone against Raymond Alley and Alexander Leslie, both of the license board. The mayor preferred 10 charges against the two commissioners, alleging that they had not compelled the liquor dealers to live up to the law.

The mayor is represented by James E. McConnell and is being advised by Representative Melvin B. Breath, a Chelsea lawyer. The contention of Clarence A. Warren of Chelsea and Francis L. Maguire of this city, who are representing the commissioners, is that the officials are accused simply because they would not carry out the wishes of the mayor.

COMMITTEE MEN NAMED AT TECH

Announcement was made at the third meeting of the senior class day committee at the Institute of Technology Monday afternoon of the chairmen and members of the following subcommittees: Class day committee, Randall Cremer (chairman); dinner, Arch Eicher (chairman); dance, Harold Greenleaf (chairman); nomination, Peter Whittlesey (chairman); spread, R. P. Wallis (chairman); gift, Harold Kebbon (chairman); sermon, C. H. Carpenter (chairman); printing and engraving, Herbert Woehling (chairman); program, R. M. Ferry (chairman).

The program for the senior week as submitted by the program committee, follows: Senior dinner, May 30; senior spread, May 31; senior baccalaureate sermon, Sunday, June 2; senior class day, June 3; senior graduation, June 4; president's reception, June 4.

Pop concert at Symphony hall, June 4.

RADCLIFFE GIRLS CONSIDER WORK

Under the auspices of the Radcliffe Guild, Ernest Herriman, supervisor of the Cambridge playgrounds, addressed Radcliffe students in the living room of Agassiz House Monday afternoon. He spoke of playgrounds and opportunities for college students in this work.

Miss Erica Thorp outlined the opportunities for college girls in summer camps or schools and in settlement houses and Prof. Charles Rominger of Pennsylvania spoke of vocation schools. He said Radcliffe should have one. The business meeting of the guild was to decide whether Radcliffe should, like Wellesley, Vassar and Mt. Holyoke, have a vocational school. Miss Esther Sidlinger, president of the guild, introduced the different speakers.

SHERIDAN PLAY TO BE READ

Henry L. Southwick, president of the Emerson College of Oratory, is to read Brinsley Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals," at the third social of the year given by the Christian Association of the Institute of Technology, which will take place Saturday evening in the Union.

EARLE OVINGTON TO TALK

Earle L. Ovington is to talk of the "Reminiscences of a Birdman" before the members of the Technology Club this evening, when the members are to hold the sixth social of the season at the clubrooms.

Shepard Norwell Company

Winter Street Temple Place Tremont Street

SPRING MILLINERY RECEPTION

The Millinery Store is so full that you will be amazed. Neither chasm nor sarcasm there. No woman need hesitate to buy a Hat for fear the Fashion isn't set. The grand march of Spring Millinery has begun in real earnest in all style centres.

At this writing the whole scheme in the Millinery Store is a picture of beauty, and we run no risk in asking you to a display that surpasses all our former efforts.

Prevailing taste has given artists in headgear wide, rich scope, and free fancy has produced much that is unique and effective.

Look at the Hats now being exhibited. Newest of the new. Styles that are regnant. No obstruction or clutter of mistakes or blunders. Only such as have passed the experimental stage are on view.

Instinct, insight, intuition tell us we will establish new standards, create fresh precedents, wipe out old records.

SUITS—DRESSES—GOWNS

Tailored Suits, Semi-tailored Suits, Dresses, Evening Gowns.

Women who know, frankly assure us that the Garments are worthy of Boston—the Boston of factories, of trades, of horse show, of grand opera. The business woman whose Suit-money is limited to \$18.50; society's debutante whose taste and means settle on a \$25.00 Evening Frock, the grand dame whose purse and preference justify costly costume for reception, dinner, theatre and ball, will find ample choice and the truest economy here.

No timidity in the art that produced all this elegance. Those audacious French do anything that's chic with fabric and color to make a Garment original. Not one lacks the touch of sparklingness.

The first step toward a proper Suit, Dress or Costume is easy—if you take it in this direction.

LET COMBINED LABOR AND CAPITAL EACH BE JUST, SAYS MR. KIRBY

(Continued from page one)

S. Martin, W. L. Ratcliff, R. A. Skinner, L. H. Sturtevant and James L. Wilson.

Mr. Kirby said that the National Association of Manufacturers was organized in 1895 and incorporated in 1907 under the laws of New York, "to promote and safeguard the interests of the manufacturers of the United States, at home and abroad; to foster and advocate such general policies as promise the greatest good to the business interests of the country, and to oppose, by every proper and legitimate means, the many demagogic and unadvised schemes and fallacious policies that are constantly advocated by men in public, as well as private life, the tendency of which would be to retard the growth and development of the nation and restrict the individual in the exercise of business privileges which are fundamentally sound and proper."

"It is unreasonable to say that had it not been for organized resistance to the strikes which Mr. Gompers and his hosts were making, we would now all be bound hand and foot by militant organized labor. As it is, we have had to endure enough of its persecution and coercion," he said.

"A strike of a peaceful character is an unheard of thing. Something yet to be recorded in the history of labor unionism such as Gompers chooses to call 'the American labor movement.' Nor will it be heard of until there is a law, and strict enforcement thereof, which provides for the punishment of the men responsible for calling the strike."

"Let combined labor deal with combined capital, when both are willing, but let it be along lines of strict justice and free from every semblance of coercion, intimidation or fear. When this lesson is learned and becomes the rule of conduct with labor unions, labor will speedily acquire all the just privileges it seeks and be immune from the wrongs of which it may be reasonable to complain."

REPUBLICAN CLUB PLANS LUNCHEONS

Republican Club of Massachusetts has arranged for a series of midday luncheons for members. The first of these will be held on March 30 at noon at the City Club.

There will be short speeches by Samuel J. Elder, president of the club, Congressman Harris and Arthur D. Hill.

HONOR STUDENTS NAMED

READING, Mass.—Honor students for excellence in scholarship who will speak at the high school graduation exercises in June were announced Monday by Harry T. Watkins, principal. Miss Florence McKay and Miss Florence Nichols will share the valedictory, each with an essay. The salutatory essay will be by Miss Isabelle Villiers. The faculty announced Miss Marion Parks and Romeo Michillip and the class Miss Edith R. Symonds and August MacLeod, as speakers.

WOMAN'S UNION OFFERS PRIZE FOR NEW SEAL DESIGN

Fifty dollars is offered as a prize in the competition for a new seal design for the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of this city, to be used for official purposes, and on printed matter. After the prize is awarded, other designs available for certain purposes in the union may be purchased.

The judges of the competition are to be Joseph Lindon Smith, C. Howard Walker, Hermann Dudley Murphy, Martin Mower, Miss Amy M. Sacker and Miss Edith M. Howes. All competitors are subject to the following conditions: "The design must be original, and must include the words—'Education, industry, social service,' and 'Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston.'"

"The drawing must be a finished working design, circular in form, and of a size suitable for reducing to one and one-half inches in diameter."

"The drawing must be received before April 30. No design received after that date will be considered."

"All drawing must be sent unrolled, express or postage prepaid, to the secretary of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston street, Boston, marked 'Seal competition,' and must be accompanied by an envelope containing full name and address of designer."

DEVONIAN HAS BIG PASSENGER LIST

Forty-one cabin passengers are nearing port on the Leyland line steamer Devonian, Captain Trant, from Liverpool, which will dock early tomorrow morning. She also has a large general cargo.

Miss Mary Trant, daughter of the captain of the vessel is among the passengers. Mr. and Mrs. George D. Boles of Marblehead are also on the steamer, and Miss Trant will spend some time visiting them. Among the other passengers are: Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Ames, T. Becklake, W. H. Berry, Leonard Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Robinson, John R. Stone and T. R. Stevens.

Another passenger liner will come in early tomorrow, the Marquette of the Red Star line from Antwerp. She is bringing 35 cabin passengers and is two days late.

BOY RESCUED FROM WATER

Eugene F. O'Donnell, a lifeguard at North End pier, was instrumental in rescuing Thomas Hogan, a young boy of 208 Endicott street, North End, who fell into the water at North End park, Monday afternoon. Thomas Cassassa of 15 Morton street also aided the Hogan youth.

ENGINEERS TO LEARN OFFICERS

Results of election of officers for the Mechanical Engineering Society of the Institute of Technology will be announced at the annual dinner of the society this evening in the Boston City Club.

READING REFUSES LIGHT OFFER

READING, Mass.—By practically unanimous vote the town Monday night rejected the offer of the Wakefield municipal lighting plant to furnish gas at \$1.30 per 1000 and spend \$25,000 in making extensions.

HOUSE BEGINS LONG SESSIONS WITH 306 QUESTIONS BEFORE IT

Morning sessions began in the House today in an effort to dispose of the many matters reported by the legislative committees. The members faced a calendar consisting of 42 pages, the longest in the history of the House, and containing exactly 306 matters.

Mr. McGrath of Boston offered an order directing the speaker to issue a precept for a special election in the eighteenth Suffolk district.

Mr. Callahan of Boston moved to substitute for an adverse committee report a resolve providing for the appointment of a special commission of five persons to investigate the question of vaccination as affecting school children.

On a rising vote substitution was lost, 29 to 32.

W. H. Sullivan of Boston moved to substitute for an adverse committee report a bill requiring owners of automobiles to make deposit of \$5000 as a guarantee for damages. Substitution was refused on a rising vote, 12 to 48.

SCHOONER ASHORE; SAFELY OFF

CHATHAM, Mass.—A three-masted schooner went aground on Shoveloff shoal during Monday and the life-saving crew from Monomoy point put out to her. The schooner floated without assistance.

AMUSEMENTS

AUTO SHOW

TRUCK SECTION
MECHANICS BUILDING

CLOSES TOMORROW
A Truck for Every Purpose

OPEN 10 A. M.—10:30 P. M.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TOMORROW AT 8 (Mollis; Zenatello, Polons, Blanchard, Mardones)

FRIDAY AT 8 (Mollis; Zenatello, Polons, Blanchard, Mardones)

SAT. MAT. AT 2 (Mollis; Zenatello, Polons, Blanchard, Mardones)

SAT. EVE. AT 8 (Mollis; Zenatello, Polons, Blanchard, Mardones)

SUNDAY EVE. AT 8 (Mollis; Zenatello, Polons, Blanchard, Mardones)

VERDI'S REQUIEM (Mollis; Zenatello, Polons, Blanchard, Mardones)

Prices 50c to \$1.50

Town Ticket Office, Stainer's, 162 Boylston

—THE—

Frances E. Willard Settlement

ANNOUNCES A SKATING CARNIVAL

with unique attractions at the Boston Arena, Tuesday, March 19, 8 p. m.

Tickets on sale at the Arena, Herrick's, Wright & Ditson's, Dame-Stoddard, Arthur Johnson's.

Boxes \$10.00, 4 seats. Tickets, \$2, \$1.50, \$1.

BI-WEEKLY

The Monitor

Now Offers

A Stamp Department

For the Children

Every Other Saturday

¶ This new department tells all about postage stamp collecting and other matters of interest to the junior philatelist. Boys and girls will find it a source of entertainment and profit.

¶ The young people will find something to please them in every issue of

Saturday's Monitor

PLAYHOUSE NEWS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

SAM BERNARD

Sam Bernard's friends greeted him at the Majestic Monday evening and found as many things to laugh at as ever in his inimitable method of entertaining audiences who care little about the rest of the show so long as he has plenty of chances to make fun. "He Came From Milwaukee," book by Mark Swan, lyrics by Edward Madden, music by Ben M. Jerome, Louis A. Hirsch and Melville Ellis, has this cast:

Herman Von Schellenwein Sam Bernard
Napoleon Ravachol John C. Cain
Egbert Keskiesko George Baldwin
Bruce Chetwynde Billy Gaston
General Brokoski Henry Norman
Lestichy Charles R. Burrows
Lientenant Herbert Connop
Sentry Alex, Keue
Henry Ramsbotham Edwin Tester
Constance Harvey Louise Mink
Betty Winthrop Anna Wheaton
Mrs. Matthew Harvey Alice Gordon
Leska Chrenyeni Nella Bergen
Mr. Bernard plays his usual blundering German of Milwaukee extraction and proclivities. He travels "incandescence" as a duke, thus aiding a love affair and making one for himself, besides much trouble when he crosses with anarchists and promoters of coronations.

The comedian has lost none of his ability. He still is a "sufficiency," and his audience finds the pleasure "municipal." His vehicle this time surely needs him to make it go. The music nowhere attempts to touch more than the popular chord. The dancing and ensembles are not unusual. The lively chorus does its best. But whatever shortcomings there are these should be remedied in some other way than by lapses into vulgarity. Mr. Bernard was guilty of this on one particular occasion. The entertainment would gain by eliminating the vulgar and risqué.

Nella Bergen, Louise Mink, Anna Wheaton, Alice Gordon, Billy Gaston and Charles R. Burrows give Mr. Bernard good support. George Baldwin's voice is effective in his duet with Miss Mink. Other songs that pleased were "Consequences," "Wedding Bells" and "The Sentimental Moon." Miss Wheaton and the male chorus sang well "The Man I Love," which was first enjoyed in last year's winter garden show.

"TRILBY"

In reviving Paul M. Potter's "Trilby," a tragedy in four acts from the novel of George Du Maurier, the John Craig Stock Company produces an entertainment at the Castle Square theater this week that takes a tense hold upon the audience. The scenes are laid in Paris and the cast is unusually well balanced.

Mr. Craig makes "mysterious" Sven, the music master, the chief role in the play. He was realistic in scenes with Trilby, the artists' model, who is beloved by "the three musketeers of the Brush." Repeated curtain calls made it necessary for Mr. Craig to make a speech of thanks Monday afternoon.

Miss Young portrayed Trilby to the satisfaction of all present. She was charmingly girlish and, in act III, beautiful in her costume of the ancient Greek type, with lilies in her hair.

Taffy is pleasantly portrayed by George Hassell. Walter Walker was very "Scotch" as Alexander McAllister. His occasionally lapsing accent was pleasing and effective.

Good work was done on the whole by Carney Christie as William Bagot, known as "Little Billee," admirer of Trilby. Donald Meek as Geckko, a violinist, who during the early part of the play develops into a determined and intrepid protector of Trilby, was admirable. The company will handle the foreign accent better in a day or two.

B. F. KEITH'S

Jack Wilson, extemporaneous comedian, provides much amusement for the patrons of B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater this week by his travesties on the acts which precede him on the bill and by the sport he makes of the current feminine fashions. He is assisted by a capable company.

The Hanlon brothers, for so many years an institution in the pantomime extravaganza, appear in a short act which introduces all the acrobatic comedy specialties for which they are noted. May Tully appears in a boisterous one-act skit filled with baseball lingo.

Others on the long bill are Ellic and McKenna in an excellent singing act; Fred Duprez in a monologue; White and DeMar in a New Mexican sketch; Nevins and Gordon in an amusing and novel act.

OTHER BOSTON AMUSEMENTS

Arnold Daly and company give a special matinee at the Plymouth theater today, appearing in two plays, with pianistic and dancing interludes, and a reading of "The Ballad of Reading Gaol" by Mr. Daly.

"The Country Boy" has started upon the eleventh week of its well deserved run at the Park theater. This wholesome comedy is one of those occasional entertainments which advertise themselves through the good words passed around by the audiences.

William H. Crane is in his final week at the Hollis in "The Senator Keeps House," a comedy which gives him again the character of the humorous and kindly senator which was one of his first stellar roles.

Dustin and William Farnum are in their sixth week at the Boston in "The Littlest Rebel."

"The Rose Maid," operetta with unusually pretty music, has a souvenir matinee tomorrow at the Colonial. Last week.

"Gypsy Love," an operetta with music of grand opera quality, and Marguerita Silva for an exceptional singer, is at the Tremont.

"The Deep Purple," melodrama of the

"underworld," is in its last week at the Plymouth.

This is the last week of "As a Man Thinks" at the Shubert.

The entertainment at the Bijou theater this week includes these films: "Sentry on Guard," "Mrs. Enry 'Awkins,'" "The Slip" and Pathe's Weekly. The Bijou quartet sings from the opera "Lily of Killarney." Peter McQueen has a travel talk on Ireland and there are other features including the Bijou quartet.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

In Jordan hall Wednesday evening Edward Howard Griggs will give the fifth lecture on Tennyson, taking for the subject, "In Memoriam: The Cantos of Faith and Love."

Miss Horniman, director of the Manchester Repertory Company, will address the Drama League of Boston at the Plymouth theater Thursday afternoon.

Arthur K. Peck lectures on "The Yellowstone Park and the Indian Country" next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at Tremont Temple.

"An Evening of Comedy" will be given at Jordan hall next Saturday evening by Mrs. William E. Barrett, under the direction of Clayton Gilbert, for the benefit of the Hillside school.

"The Indiscretion of Truth," with Robert Edson in the principal role, will come to the Hollis Street theater next Monday evening.

Next Monday evening Gertrude Elliott will come to the Plymouth theater, in the Pinerio play, "Preserving Mr. Pan-mure."

At the Castle Square next week John Craig will present "Blindfolded," a new comedy of American life and humor, for the first time on any stage.

At the Colonial theater next Tuesday evening the new music play, "The Si-ren," will have its first production in this city, Donald Brian heading the cast, which includes Julia Sanderson.

James T. Powers in the new musical comedy, "Two Little Brides," will be next week's attraction at the Shubert theater.

P. Paul Marcel and his Parisian partners will give matinees of "Les Eeres Ennemis" next week on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at the Majestic theater.

Next Monday afternoon at the Plymouth theater Miss Horniman's repertory company from Manchester, Eng., will give a performance of "The Tragedy of Nan."

Miss Billie Burke comes to the Hollis April 8 in "The Runaway."

"Sumurun," the Reinhardt wordless play, comes to the Shubert April 8.

HERE AND THERE

Mme. Simone is appearing at the Hudson theater, New York, in "Frou-Frou," the old-time French emotional play, and is appearing at her best, it is generally considered.

Messrs. Liebler & Co., it is announced, have severed business relations with the Shuberts, and will hereafter be identified with the "syndicate."

Prof. Brander Matthews has begun a course of lectures on drama at Amherst, under the Clyde Fitch foundation.

"THE SECRET WOMAN"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Once again the dramatic censor in England has found himself the center of an uproar. This time, Eden Philpotts, the well-known author and portrayer of life in the wilds of Devonshire and Dartmoor, is the sufferer. He has adapted his famous novel "The Secret Woman" into a five-act play, and the censor has forbidden its production in public unless certain phrases are omitted or modified. But the theatrical licensing law in England is curious, and, providing author and producers are willing to forego their usual profits and if necessary incur a little loss, easily evaded.

That is what has happened in the case of "The Secret Woman." While the law can prevent the managers of the Kingsway theater, Granville Barker and his wife, Miss Lillie McCarthy, from producing the play as a public entertainment where money is paid for admission is taken at the door, there is nothing to prevent their producing it for the private entertainment of their friends, the public. And that is what they have done. For six matinees the public were admitted free of charge to see the play. All they had to do was to write for an invitation and as many as could be accommodated.

The result was that they had the privilege of seeing a good play, considering all the disadvantages of adaptation under which it labored, some admirable acting and a really sincere attempt on the part of an author to grapple with some of the more elemental problems and aspects of human life.

The story is certainly a wild and rugged one, as stories having their birth amid the wilds of nature are sometimes apt to be. Anthony Redvers, an irrepressibly cheerful man of a Tapelian disposition, full of the joy and pride of life, is married to Anne, a most excellent wife, mother and woman, with all of the virtues except joyousness and warm-heartedness. They have two sons, one of whom adores his father, the other his mother, both antagonistic to each other, as may be expected from their mutual inability to distribute their favors.

The father suffers from no such inability and while his admiration, respect, and indeed love for his wife in no way abates, he finds himself gradually drawn into an affection with the beautiful Salome Westaway, a warm-hearted, affectionate creature, whose genial companionship, at first all unconsciously, supplies to Anthony Redvers that which he should, but could not get from his own wife.

It is unnecessary to describe the

course of events, but the whole truth comes to the knowledge of Anne, who in a moment of uncontrollable rage strikes her husband, who stumbles and falls over a cliff. No one knows what has happened except the two sons. But Anne knows and for a year she keeps it secret for the sake of her sons, a silent, unhappy woman, while all that the neighbors notice is her increased tolerance and kindness to her fellow beings.

Jesse Redvers, the son that loved his father, has long loved Salome. But Salome, in spite of her weakness, is a good girl, and never gives Jesse any encouragement, but he derives great comfort from talking to her of his hopes and aspirations, his doubts and fears, and the things nearest his heart. Among these is his mother's silent sorrow and one day in an unguarded moment, he lets fall to Salome the truth about his father. And having done so he feels relief, and sees nothing but good results. His mother has lately been kind to Salome, whose identity as the "secret woman" has never been discovered; now she will be able to confide in her, will have a fellow being of her own sex to lean on and all will be well. But Jesse little knows what he was doing Salome rushes off to Anne and there is a tremendous scene between the two women. Salome denounces her to the police and Anne is arrested, tried, and sentenced, and poor Salome tastes the bitterness of unsatisfying revenge.

What is she to do? She cannot live in the future, she dare not, but she can live in the past, and the curtain descends upon her trying to do so, looking out through the moonlight window, and brokenly trying to sing the words of the merry Anthony's favorite song, "Widdiecome Fair." But so well has the author done his work, so true is his characterization and so justly and equitably poised are the different interests and points of view, that although the curtain is down the play is not ended. The end is clearly seen five years hence when Anne comes out of prison and Salome finds in her the so-called friend and confidante, for Anne has learned her lesson.

That is the story, and a little more of the story of the play. As a play, pure and simple, it has no doubts, but it has the preeminent value of interesting all through its five acts, and when a play really interests its faults matter little. As a production it is all we have learned to expect from the sure hand of Granville Barker. As a display of acting it was quite first class. In a cast of such distinction it would be invidious to mention names.

The two women were magnificently played, the elder by Miss Janet Achurch, an actress of acknowledged distinction in emotions and serious parts, and the younger, Salome, by Miss Iris Hoey, an actress who will one day hold very much the same place on the English stage as is now filled by Irene Vanbrugh. The present writer had, not long since, the privilege of seeing Miss Hoey in such a widely different play as "Baby Mine," but her performance in that was quite enough to let him know what to expect in this.

The men's parts were equally capably filled, especially finished studies being the Anthony of Claude King, whose early disappearance from the scenes made one realize the loss the merry hearted Anthony must have been to his community, and the diverting study of the village pessimist and misogynist presented by William Farren. Of the two brothers the Michael of Harold Chapin is specially worthy of mention.

ROBERT LORRAINE PRODUCES "98.9"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The authorship of "98.9" has not yet been divulged. Some members of the audience wondered whether it was Mr. Lorraine himself, since the leading character fitted the leading actor so exactly. A tempestuous lover raids the house of his lady's aunt under the pretense of wishing to buy the house. His volubility is overpowering, his effrontery enormous. He has written a book on sparrows, which, as his adopted uncle, otherwise Charles Cartwright, says, displays a great deal of knowledge of human nature and very little of sparrows.

His courting is professedly based on an observation of these birds. This first act is very amusing; though nothing is said that can be called exactly witty, the whole of the dialogue runs at such a pace, and the points are made with so much cleverness and with so little effort that you are kept entertained by the sheer audacity of the nonsense. Mr. Lorraine, too, is exactly the man, talking at people, through them, enjoying the sensation his impertinence is arousing, genuinely delighted with himself, and positive that he was born to conquer. It was unfortunate that the author did not see his way to being merely amusing, which indeed is not a particularly easy feat, but is certainly not so difficult as attempting to combine instruction with entertainment.

The play is produced and acted very well indeed at the Criterion, the audience obviously enjoying a great deal of it. There is in fact so much that is clever in this anonymous work that one only regrets that it is not a great deal better.

LONDON NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"Bunty Pulls the Strings" reaches its three hundredth performance today and since the business seems to be as good as ever it was there seems no reason why it should not add century on century for a quite indefinite period. "Fanny's First Play" is also making a record run, and "Bella Donna" attained its hundredth performance at the St. James theater on March 7.

Robert Lorraine now announces that the author of "98.9," the new comedy

produced anonymously at the Criterion on Feb. 27, is C. B. Fernald.

Prof. Gilbert Murray's verse translation of "Iphigenia" will shortly be produced at the Kingsway theater for a series of special matinees. The play will be produced by Granville Barker.

MUSIC NOTES

MISS GOODSON PLAYS MACDOWELL

Miss Katharine Goodson, the English pianist, gave a recital in Jordan hall Monday afternoon before an audience that was keen to observe the good points of her art and eager in applauding them. Miss Goodson's program tested her abilities especially as interpreter of Schumann and Chopin. But, of more significance to her Boston audience than her readings of these composers was her interpretation of the MacDowell Sonata Tragic. The program was as follows: Kinderscene, op. 15, Nocturne in E major, Romance in F-sharp, Schumann; Rhapsodie in E-flat, op. 110, Brahms; Sonata Tragic, op. 45, MacDowell; Romance in A-flat, op. 29, No. 3, Etude Arabesque, op. 29, No. 2, Hinton; Barcarolle, Rubinstein; Arabesque, Debussy; Berceuse, Etude in F, Valse in A-flat, op. 34, Polonaise in A-flat, op. 53, Chopin.

Americans are and always will be interested in every interpreter who comes with something new to say about the old masters. They will even be attentive to performers who come repeating what has been well said a hundred times before. But they will be more keen to hear a European interpret a composer of their own. Bostonians are not ready to put the work of MacDowell on the dusty shelf. Their composer has been admired to excess, but that is nothing against his favor with the discerning. His art is not like a popular style of American architecture, something to cultivate for a decade and to despise ever afterwards. He has enduring rhythm, melody and harmony as surely as Schumann and Chopin have it. Listen to it with your powers of analysis at their keenest, you cannot attach the Sonata Tragic to a date and a fashion. This work is awaiting interpretation at the hands of every new pianist whom the great studios turn out. It adapts itself to the technique of today and it echoes the musical thinking of today. It is of its country, but it is not provincial. It is as plant a means of expression for a European as for an American pianist.

At only one point did Miss Goodson take effectual hold of her audience with her reading of the Tragic. She reached a moment of interpretive triumph in the slow movement, which is rare with pianists of any but the first abilities. The moment occurred in a part of her program where it was sure to have a benign effect on the whole afternoon. Miss Goodson is a dramatist as well as a pianist, to have the leading situation in the plot of her concert come at the close of the second act. The large of the MacDowell sonata was an opportunity for her to get control of her Boston listeners and make them want to hear her again. It is necessary for artists to display their powers tactfully, if they wish to hold a public from year to year. Miss Goodson succeeded at her recital of Monday on this point. And that was precisely the time to do it. For a Sympathy appearance does not settle the question of an artist's favor with the public.

Neither does an appearance with a chamber music organization, such as Miss Goodson has tonight with the Kneisel quartet. It is settled at the recital. The audiences at Jordan hall are not always large, but they give judgments that count. The audience of Monday decided without reserve in favor of Miss Goodson at the close of her playing the MacDowell number. And it was because she interpreted effectively the one page of music that perhaps best expresses American inspiration. There was much that was excellent in the Schumann and Chopin playing, there was a good deal that was commonplace in the reading of the MacDowell piece in the first two movements. But everything else that was good was overshadowed by the playing of the large; all that was not so good was an opportunity left open for another artist and another day.

MME. ZEPILLI SINGS MIMI

The Boston Opera company presented Puccini's "Boheme" Monday evening with Miss Alice Zepilli, a Chicago opera artist new to the Boston Opera House stage, in the role of Mimi. Mr. Clement sang the role of Rodolfo in French. Mr. Goodrich conducted the music. The cast was as follows:

Mimi Alice Zepilli
Musetta Fely Dereyne
Rodolfo Edmond Clement
Marcello Giovanni Polese
Colline Jose Mardones
Schaunard Attilio Pulcin
Alcindoro, Benoit Luigi Tavechsky
Un Doganiere Bernard Olshansky
Parpignol Luigi Cilla

Miss Zepilli who looks like a new character in every role she assumes, Miss Zepilli in the part of the doll in "The Tales of Hoffmann" is as far as possible from Miss Zepilli in the part of Nedda in "Pagliacci." Dressed in Olympia's white, in Nedda's showy colors or in Mimi's poor plaid, she is the same only in being trim and alert. In her style of acting she is never the same. Each new character she assumes makes a different seeming picture of her. Miss Zepilli is one of those artists who shine so brightly in secondary parts that you wonder why the director does not make them of prima donna rank. But she makes the best impression only when she is a foil for another artist. She could carry off the role of the heroine in "Boheme" acceptably, without any

A SPRING NOTE OF INTEREST IN Women's New Gloves

An attractive spot to visit on your Spring shopping tour is our great section devoted to Women's Gloves. There is no place in town just like it. We have done our best—resolved to make this the season of seasons in glove selling. buying more extensively than ever before for this important opening event, in Boston's Greatest Glove Store.

WOMEN'S 12-BUTTON WHITE PIQUE GLOVES—With black embroidery, 3 pearl buttons at wrist. Price **3.25**

WOMEN'S BIARRITZ CHAMOIS AND DOGSKIN GLOVES. Prices **1.15, 1.50**

Smart embroidered patterns this season will be wide, with contrasting effects—black-and-white, black-and-tan.

WOMEN'S 8-BUTTON CHAMOIS GLOVES—In white and natural. Price **1.75**

WOMEN'S WHITE CAPE GLOVES—Prices **1.00, 1.50, 2.00**

Silk gloves will be worn for many occasions. Some new styles are seen this season.

WOMEN'S 2-CLASP OVERSEAM and PIQUE GLOVES—In all the leading shades for street and evening wear. Prices **1.65 and 1.85**

WOMEN'S ONE-BUTTON WASHABLE CHAMOIS AND DOESKIN GLOVES—Pique and prix sewn. Prices **1.00 and 1.50**

WOMEN'S IMPORTED WHITE AND BLACK GLOVES—12-button; price **3.00**
16-button; price **3.50**
20 and 24 button; price **4.00, 5.00**

A washable doeskin glove is something very new. Comes in yellow and white, 8 and 12 buttons.

WOMEN'S 16-BUTTON KID GLOVES—Overseam sewn, in best shades of tan, champagne and gray. Price **3.50**

WOMEN'S 12-BUTTON TAN DOGSKIN GLOVES—Pique sewn, square point embroidery. Price **3.00**

Clasps and buttons do not change much from year to year. The Cleopatra button, however, is new and very attractive.

WOMEN'S 16-BUTTON WHITE DOESKIN GLOVES—Paris point embroidery. Price **3.00**

WOMEN'S 12-BUTTON PIQUE AND P. & M. WHITE DOESKIN GLOVES—2 clasps at wrist; guaranteed to wash. Price **2.25**

MAIN STORE—STREET FLOOR

Jordan Marsh Company

New England's Greatest Store of Dependable Merchandise

WAKEFIELD VOTES FOR WATER METERS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Installation of meters in the water service was adopted with an appropriation of \$15,000 at the town meeting Monday night. George W. Killoran asked Thomas G. O'Connell, moderator and a member of the water board, why the board was now in favor of such action when previously it had opposed.

Mr. O'Connell said that such action was proposed to better the service which had been complained of by Mr. Killoran. The latter doubted certain statements by the former and several persons intervened.

The meeting voted an increase of \$25 in the pay of the call firemen.

EVERETT'S MAYOR TRIES ONCE MORE

Everett may have a city solicitor after all. On Monday night James Chambers, the mayor, sent the name of Col. E. Leroy Sweetser to the aldermen for confirmation as city solicitor. Action goes over to the next meeting.

Should the aldermen agree with the mayor and confirm Colonel Sweetser, the deadlock which has been in force since Mayor Chambers removed Nelson P. Brown, assistant district attorney of Middlesex county, would be broken. The mayor at first named Charles C. Nichols, former mayor, but the aldermen refused to confirm him.

SCHOOL OF LAW TO ISSUE JOURNAL

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The students in the law school of the University of Kansas will publish a law journal for the benefit of the lawyers in the university and throughout the state.

The object of the publication is to make accessible to all members of the State Bar Association the written decisions of the district courts of Kansas; to publish meritorious papers written by students of the law school on legal subjects, and to touch any subject of interest to the legal profession.

VICTOR M. WEIL CASE OPENS

Trial of the case of Victor M. Weil, charged with fraudulent use of the mails, which has been in the federal courts for over two years, began today before Judge Dodge in the United States district court. The case is being conducted for the government by United States attorneys E. Mark Sullivan and William H. Garland. Weil is defended by John P. Feeney and Guy Ham.

Normal Institute of Music of Potsdam, N. Y., on March 28. She will be assisted by the Phoenix Club and a string quartet.

CARNIVAL OFFERS MANY FEATURES

Friends of the Frances E. Willard Settlement are expected to attend the carnival which is to be held for its benefit in the Boston Arena tonight. Fifty couples in various costumes will constitute the grand march. A one-mile royal parous race will be another feature. It is open to all amateurs. Exhibitions by amateurs and professional performers will complete the performance with push ball and hockey games between capable teams.

The players on the all interscholastic seven will include Walter Whittaker of Somerville High School, Ray Hanson and Gately of the Melrose High School, Bower, Lowe and Buttrick of Arlington High and Harrington of the Cambridge Latin. On the all-star team will be Winn Ford, formerly of the Tech team, and Dinnie Marston, formerly of Dartmouth, and the following men of the Intercollegiate seven, Whitten, Fritz, Foote, Telford and Smith.

QUINCY MAYOR FILLS OFFICES

QUINCY, Mass.—At a meeting of the city council last evening, Mayor Stone appointed George T. Westland, Chester I. Mellin, Augustus Viden, Willard Burke, Felix Favorite and William Briggs assistant assessors, and Dr. Francis Abele inspector of animals.

The committee on fire department reported an order appropriating \$6000 for the purchase of an auto chemical and hose truck for ward 6 and that the present chemical and hose truck be transferred to ward 4. It was referred to the finance committee.

WALTHAM BUILDING MORE

WALTHAM, Mass.—There was \$395,185 expended in building in this city in 1911, as compared with \$332,115 the year previous, according to figures contained in the annual report of Samuel Patch, inspector of buildings.

The Tel-Electric Piano Player will hereafter be sold in Boston by the Ivers & Pond Piano Co., 114 Boylston St.—Adv.

Books and Writers

Are Discussed in a Carefully Edited Department, with notes and comments and frank and honest review in each . . . (11.)

Monday's Mo

ADVERTISE NUMBER OF

THE MONITOR advertiser finds ready response from MONITOR readers, who look upon the advertising news of their favorite paper as dependable, desirable, and as offering good values. Users of the advertising columns of this paper are satisfied customers of the MONITOR, and they are finding that their policy to measure up to their advertised offerings in every way is earning for them many satisfied customers who are regular MONITOR readers.

Y. M. C. A. OF EVERETT STARTS ON CAMPAIGN TO GET \$28,500 FUND

Everett Y. M. C. A. will tonight start to raise \$28,500 to buy the Barnard property on Broadway near Hancock street for an association building. The campaign will last 10 days.

It will be in charge of J. E. Lewis and an executive committee consisting of James Chambers, mayor; Fairfield Whitney, superintendent of schools; Herbert P. Waggall, former mayor; William Walker, chairman of the board of public works; and C. W. Greenwood, James J. Walworth is the president of the association and Charles D. Baldwin is treasurer. This committee will be assisted by M. S. Sanford, general secretary, and W. T. Perkins, director, of New York city.

Twenty teams begin work tonight. They are divided into two groups, the business men's in charge of Leon P. Lawton, and the young men in charge of Harry K. Briggs. The Barnard property will cost \$25,000. It is planned to spend \$1000 on alterations, \$2000 for gymnasium equipment, and \$500 for current expenses to June 1 and \$500 for gymnasium equipment, or \$28,500. The association will use its furnishings in Chelsea street rooms in the new quarters.

In the Barnard mansion dormitories will be established. Later the association will erect a new building on the site and turn the present building into dormitories exclusively. The estate contains 109,000 square feet of land. The Y. M. C. A. will lay out tennis courts and an athletic field. Its present quarters are too small.

The clock for registering the progress of the campaign was placed in position in Everett square this morning.

The team captains and members are:

Team 1—Charles Manser, captain; A. T. Nichols, T. P. Sanford; Frederick Lombard, Representative; F. A. Greenwood, James Mason and R. W. Sanford.

Team 2—Capt. George A. Kyla of B. company, eighth regiment, captain; L. P. Sawin, B. M. Berry, W. C. Jacques, C. H. Farnham, J. A. Carter, G. W. Gurdy, B. C. Fries, W. G. Holmes and G. W. Harding.

Team 3—Alderman Frank B. Rich, captain; Freeman K. Robbins, Ernest Collins, Lyman Peters, F. E. Vaughan, Franklin Pierce, P. E. Kimball.

Team 4—Dr. A. H. St. Claire Chase, secretary of the Board of Trade, captain; L. R. Woods, George Buntin, J. Ernest Fall, W. W. Merridew, A. R. McKenna and J. C. Spear.

Team 5—Fred Spencer, captain; C. M. Warrick, E. G. Ford, J. R. Ayres, Thomas D. Murphy, B. S. Slocum and Herman Goldberg.

Team 6—E. L. Leighton, captain; H. B. Whitehouse, F. J. Barnard, W. J. Shoppert, A. M. Hodgdon and W. J. Staples.

Team 7—J. J. Mayo, captain; Edward Myhring, P. N. Dismore, Andrew Cotton, W. A. Donaway, Stephen Palmer, Clarence S. Smith.

Team 8—B. J. Downs, captain; J. H. Strong, F. F. Whitney, P. W. Hendrix, C. H. Whitman, E. N. H. Diman, W. F. Moore.

Team 9—George F. Nichols, captain; H. P. Read, J. H. Clagg, John Finch, Howard H. Ball, H. G. Butt.

Team 10—J. L. Hayward, captain; E. A. Hilton, W. S. Gage, L. D. Cook, C. H. Osgood, Samuel Cox, Nelson C. Brown.

Young Men's teams: Team 1—E. W. Harding, captain; Paul W. Koster, B. J. Haddock, Edwin N. Sterling, Howard Williamson, Gordon G. Lyford and Harry O'Neill. Team 2—Frank Clark, captain; William Collins, John Leighton, Harold T. Peabody, D. H. Halsey and Walter Claggett. Team 3—H. J. Chandler, captain; Earl Tyler, Sydney E. McKenna, Robert Zimmerman and Eric Olund.

Team 4—J. W. Herne, captain; John E. Murray, Matthew D. Dreghoru, K. A. Hough, Henry Duncan, J. E. Nicholls and S. A. M. Lewis. Team 5—Walter Campbell, captain; A. N. Chittenden, Walter Greenwood, Aubrey Winsor, Locky McKenna and Angus McDonald.

Team 6—Ralph A. Cushing, captain; Kenneth McKenna, James Kane, H. E.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

A village improvement association was organized Monday night in the Montrose and East ward sections and these officers and committees named: President, Edward deZ. Kelley; secretary, H. W. Whitten; executive committee, Robert C. Atkinson, Orrin Bent, H. W. Whitten, W. R. Blake, William Russell; extension committee, E. P. White, H. W. Whitten, Edward D. Kelley, George H. Stowell, Samuel T. Parker, J. R. Reid, Reuben Grubb, William Russell, Mrs. Corinne Bailey, Mrs. Sadie Fox, Mrs. E. D. Kelley, Robert Schefisch.

BEVERLY

Six hundred school children from the fourth to the eighth grades gathered at High school hall Monday afternoon to present 30 pictures showing many of the prize winning gardens of 1910 and 1911.

Ten teams in the Y. M. C. A. campaign for 1000 members added 77 members to the list Monday evening, making a total of 577. Melville Woodbury presided at the meeting. Team 1 presented five new members, team 2, eight; team 3, seven; team 4, 10; team 5, 3; team 6, 11; team 7, 11; team 8, 11; team 9, 4, and team 10, 7.

MELROSE

The Yachting club, an organization of girl graduates of the local high school, held their annual dance Monday night in Eastman's hall with 75 couples present. Miss Ruth Drake and Miss Grace Howard were in charge and Mrs. Walter F. Jennings and Mrs. Grant Drake were the matrons.

The Sons and Daughters of Maine Club will hold its annual dinner in Odd Fellows hall tonight.

NEEDHAM

The Good Fellowship Club of Needham Heights held a women's night in the Methodist Episcopal church Monday evening. N. E. Pierce of the New England Telephone company gave a talk on "The Telephone and Its Development," illustrating it with old and modern apparatus.

MEDFORD

Medford's new street scraper was given its first tryout Monday afternoon.

Charles S. Baxter, former mayor, has written to the Board of Trade asking that some formal action be taken by that organization endorsing the Grand Trunk's proposed route from Worcester to Boston, entering the latter city from the north.

REVERE

A special town meeting is called for next Tuesday evening to hear the report of the committee on the new form of town government and to act on the same.

"Miss Prim's Kindergarten" will be repeated Wednesday evening. The performers are local.

WINCHESTER

The trustees of the Winchester public library have received from George Everett Pratt a framed certificate given by the city of Boston to the soldiers who left Boston under the requisition of President Lincoln in 1861, signed by Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, for the committee on donations.

MIDDLEBORO

A farmers institute will be held in Grange hall Saturday at 10.30 under the auspices of the Plymouth Agricultural Society. Rev. W. H. Davenport of Colrain will be the speaker and his topic will be "Home in a Practical Way."

Tabbutt, Arthur Leonard and A. B. Cameron. Team 7—Albert Hesse, captain; Clifford Saville, Leroy Green, Roy T. Hodgdon, S. J. Chapman, L. W. Piel and Thomas Cooch. Team 8—Mildred Tibbets, captain; Charles Ayer, Raymond Ayer, Charles Hannun, W. N. Tilton, L. H. McLellan and H. C. Tabor. Team 9—Merritt Hughes, captain; Stuart Bishop, Lawrence Weeks, Howard Margeson, Ralph Frélick and Emmons McQuarrie. Team 10—H. C. Weeks, captain; L. J. Croft, G. H. Howes, E. S. Huse, E. A. Bunker and G. Milo Curran.

MALDEN

The first annual meeting and election of officers of Dexter Elm Junior chapter, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, was held Monday afternoon at the home of Miss Miriam Apthorp Bond. Officers elected were: President, Miss Helene Stuphen Jackson; vice-president, Miss Marjorie A. Hall; secretary, Miss Ruth F. Whitten; treasurer, Lyman P. Whitten; historian, Miss Kathryn W. Hall; color bearer, Clyde N. Palmer.

The park department today issued orders to have the electric lights turned off in the city parks during the evening until further notice. The action follows a recommendation of the city finance commission reducing the amount for electric lighting.

LINGTON

The history of Lexington, which the Lexington Historical Society has been preparing for several years, has just been sent to the publisher. The history will be for distribution at the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Lexington, in March, 1913. Miss Mary E. Hudson has had charge of compiling the volume of the genealogies of all the families living in this town. Already \$1242.75 has been expended. This committee is in charge of the publication: Dr. Fred S. Piper, James Phinney Munroe, John N. Morse, the Rev. Charles Francis Carter of Hartford, Conn., Miss Mary E. Hudson, Albert S. Parsons and Miss Sarah E. Robinson.

BROCKTON

The Hancock Veteran Firemen's Association is preparing a minstrel show for March 21 and 22, with Everett M. Willis as interlocutor. The end men are Omer Bacon, Michael Murphy, J. S. Willis, G. W. Willis, John E. Howard, Eugene Doty, John Hurley and Winfield M. Wilbur.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, daughter of Lady Pankhurst of London, Eng., who has been sent to jail for breaking windows, speaks at a mass meeting in this city today, under auspices of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association.

ROCKLAND

The Patent Teachers Association held a meeting in the high school assembly hall Monday evening. Thomas Curley of Waltham, secretary of the Massachusetts playground committee delivered an address. His subject was "Home and School Gardens."

Mattakesett tribe, I. O. R. M., was officially visited by Great Sachem John W. Converse of Somerville, Monday evening. Mr. Converse spoke on "The Indian."

QUINCY

The members of the Quincy Associated Charities will this afternoon tender a reception to Miss Emma Purchase, the new general secretary, in the clubhouse of the Quincy Women's Club. The affair will be in charge of Mrs. Chandler W. Smith and Mrs. M. G. Nickerson.

The Junior Alliance of the First Unitarian church held a meeting in the chapel, Monday evening. Paymaster James A. Ring, U. S. N., delivered an address.

READING

The town treasurer has been authorized to issue notes of the town for the following purposes: Public schools, \$37,340.35; public library, \$1340.45; general government, \$6887.18; police department, \$2543; highway department, \$2200; poor department, \$5000; soldiers' relief, \$2700; interest on town bonds, \$2443; fire department and fire alarm, \$6000; street watering, \$1200; oil for streets, \$1000; and sundry rental, \$5610.

STONEHAM

Recommendations of the finance committee for street improvements are: General work, including tarvia and concreting repairs, \$7200; for the extension of water mains they advocate the expenditure of \$4495 in Congress, Elm, and Marble streets, Peabody and Middlesex roads, Norval avenue, Garden road and Moulton street and for sewer extensions \$1700 in Gould and Stevens street and Columbus avenue.

EVERETT

Awards of parts in the senior class play, following a competitive meeting of the members of the class, were announced at high school Monday. Those selected are Arthur Harding, Chandler Gardner, Lester Archibald, Clifford Knight, Cedric Lee, Elmer Brackenbush, David Fisher, George Morando, Fred Larson, Walter Stearns, Fred Robbins, Albert Bratt, Carl Staples, Misses Rosamond York, Rosamond Wilder, Mattie Ordway and Miriam Whittier.

ABINGTON

The Brotherhood of the North Baptist church held its monthly meeting and dinner in the vestry Monday evening. The Rev. Dr. L. F. Griffin of North Easton delivered an address on "The Peace Question."

Weymouth lodge, N. E. O. P., entertained at a measuring party at the residence of Charles A. Fritz, Monday evening. There was a musical and literary program and refreshments were served.

HOLBROOK

The selectmen have made the following appointments: Engineers of the fire department, Elroy W. Austin, George A. Nason and Robert W. Brusio; registrar of voters, Amos Howard (three years); chief of police, Walter O. Crooker; sealer of weights and measures, Edwin M. Flye; superintendents of streets, William West for north section of town and Charles N. Phillips for the south section.

WHITMAN

The senior class of the Whitman high school will repeat the drama, "A Rival by Request," at the town hall on Tuesday evening of next week.

Puritan lodge, A. F. and A. M., will entertain the members of the Plymouth lodge at Masonic hall in this town tomorrow evening.

WINTHROP

A convention of the Chelsea district Sunday schools will be held this afternoon and evening at the first Baptist church. The evening speakers will be the Rev. C. E. Jackson, Clarence H. Potter, general secretary of the Chelsea Y. M. C. A.; Miss Florence E. Ware, the Rev. O. P. Gifford of Boston.

CHELSEA

Members of Old Suffolk chapter, S. A. R., will be the guests of the vice-president, Josiah B. Shurtleff, Jr., at his home on Shurtleff avenue, Revere, this evening. Col. John S. Barrows, past president of the Boston chapter, S. A. R., will deliver an address on "The Jackson Figurehead on the Old Constitution."

AVON

The Norfolk Grand Army Association will hold its quarterly meeting tomorrow with Avon post and Woman's Relief Corps. The convention will be in Forrest hall. Dinner will be served by C. M. Packard Woman's Relief Corps in the Baptist church vestry.

DEDHAM

The Men's Club of the First Congregational church held its monthly meeting with the Fisher Ames Club Monday evening. The Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell of Arlington talked on "The Monitor and the Merrimack."

NEWTON

"The Public School System of Newton" will be the subject of addresses by Irving O. Palmer, principal of Technical high school and S. B. Paul, principal of Mason school at Newton Unitarian church tomorrow evening.

PRESIDENCY OF COLLEGE IS NOT YET ACCEPTED



REV. CLIFTON D. GRAY, D. D.

No definite decision has been reached yet by the Rev. Dr. Clifton D. Gray, pastor of the Stoughton Street Baptist church, Dorchester, as to whether he will accept the presidency of Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill., which has been offered to him.

The college has been managed by two regents since the Rev. J. D. S. Riggs resigned the presidency two years ago.

The Tel-Electric Piano Player will hereafter be sold in Boston by the Ivers & Pond Piano Co., 114 Boylston St., Adv.

MOTOR TRUCK SHOW FINALE NOW IN SIGHT: TO CLOSE TOMORROW

The second division of the great automobile show at the Mechanics building—the motor truck exhibit—is now rapidly drawing to a close. Only today and tomorrow remain in which to see this splendid display of commercial and public service cars.

Undoubtedly the show has been a success from every point of view, particularly in the matter of sales. On every side local managers may be heard talking of a good season. The demand for commercial cars has grown to remarkable proportions, and the 500 per cent increase in sales in the last two years seems to be only indicative of what is coming in the next few seasons.

From an attendance point of view the record set by the pleasure car division of the show, which closed March 9, was far too large of course to be broken by the newer exhibition. But nevertheless the attendance record has been extremely satisfactory to the management, as it shows the tremendous amount of interest which is being developed in automobiles of all kinds.

And now a secret. Don't tell the pleasure car men. Many people—particularly the mechanically inclined—say that the truck display is more interesting than the first act of the Boston show for several reasons. First, the attention of manufacturers has never been given to commercial cars to such a marked degree as this year and the results are apparent.

Then, the great range of industries for which the cars are built offer interesting contrasts. There is the ice wagon, the coal truck, the lumber tractor, the light delivery wagon, the fire department machines of various types and many other public service cars.

But the progress made is the chief attraction. It is so apparent to those who remember the trucks of three, two and even one year ago. Perfection of design, of motors, and of construction is being carried to a place where it seems impossible to carry it further. Service is the great point emphasized.

One of the interesting types, many of which may be seen is the sightseeing car and automobile bus. There is a tremendous field for these machines, particularly for the latter design. In the interior regions there are many towns and villages which are still being served by rickety old horse-drawn stage coaches. The population does not warrant the expense incident to building an electric railway. But with the auto bus these towns get double or triple the service that they had under the old arrangement with no increase in the cost of travel, while the operators make more money than the old timers ever dreamed of.

The motor bus is coming to the front in cities as an auxiliary of the trolley car too. In Lynn, for instance, there are a number of lines being run to Swampscott and Marblehead. And instead of taking away business from the electric railways they seem to make it.

A good-sized attendance is expected at the Mechanics building today and this evening, while for the closing day tomorrow it seems certain that a big crowd will turn out.

The J. W. Bowman Company are exhibiting a line of electric trucks which are appealing very strongly to the public at this time. The exhibit is composed of a 600-pound capacity wagon, one of a large order which has been placed. There is also an electric closed wagon which has a capacity of from 1200 to 1500 pounds, which makes an admirable wagon for grocers and provision men; together with a strong 2000-pound chassis without body which shows the simplicity of the electric delivery wagon to perfection.

ART IN AMERICA

MR. BRINTON LECTURES

Chief honors of the special exhibition of modern French art at the Museum of Fine Arts were accorded the paintings of Charles Cottet by Christian Brinton in a talk in the gallery Monday afternoon.

"One of the leading characteristics of this exhibition is the absence of exaggeration and sensationalism," said Mr. Brinton.

"Though reasonably young and vigorous, their art has remained traditional, and looks backward as well as forward. Cottet once exhibited with the impressionists, and was considered a welcome and appropriate recruit. The sanity about these men is stimulating to a high degree."

"There is an allusion in 'The Master Builder' to the younger generation knocking at the door. The younger generation is always knocking at the door, and if we do not open we run the risk not only of appearing ridiculous, but of having the door broken in."

"The French, Italians, Russians, Scandinavians—Europeans in general and the oriental races even more specifically—express themselves instinctively in line, form and color. In these countries there is no visible divorce between art and life. Here the situation is manifestly different. We suffer from self-consciousness."

The lecture was held in the sculpture gallery on the right of the entrance, and was largely attended. Mr. Brinton referred to the exhibition of Claude Monet's works last summer, and congratulated Boston on her continued devotion to French art. No nation, he said, is more benefited by French taste and tradition than this, and he cited the success of American students in Paris.



The Tel-Electric Company of 299 Fifth Ave., New York
announces that

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Music Library will
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Ivers & Pond Piano Company

114 Boylston Street

The public is invited to hear the Tel-Electric and to see
the many attractive installations now on exhibition



EXTENSION TERM FOR ALIENS OPEN

Extension terms of two weeks were opened last evening in four of the evening elementary schools for the benefit of foreigners who are eager to become more familiar with the English language. All show an increase in attendance over last year.

At the Eliot there was an attendance of 419. Last year the opening attendance was 277. The Quincy had 280 pupils last evening and 169 the year before. At the Lyman the record stands 136 last evening and 64 a year ago. At the Washington school the attendance was 235 last evening. A year ago the classes were held in the Wells school with an opening enrollment of 220. An extension school opens in the Bigelow this evening. The records show that in the evening high schools there was an increase of 920 certificates granted over last year, or 4970 in all.

TOLEDO TO PAVE 10 STREETS

TOLEDO, O.—Contracts for the paving of 10 out of 13 streets to be improved this spring has been awarded to local contractors by the board of control.

HUNDREDS SAIL ON WHITE STAR BOATS TO EUROPE

Several hundred travelers left for Europe today when two White Star liners sailed from Charlestown. The Canopic, Captain Carter, and Megantic, Captain David, sailed shortly before noon, the former for the Azores, Naples, and Genoa, and the latter for Queens-town and Liverpool.

On the Canopic were 190 saloon, 50 second cabin, and 400 steerage passengers. The Megantic had 10 saloon, 35 second cabin, and 100 steerage passengers.

Among the first cabin passengers on the Canopic were Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bates, Mrs. C. H. Bridgeman and James S. Russell and Mrs. Russell of Boston, the Rev. G. H. Parker, Mrs. Parker and Miss Parker of Montreal; and G. Lynch Staunton, K. C., of Toronto.

The saloon passengers on the Megantic were T. Lindall Winthrop and Mrs. Winthrop of Boston; Hubert Crownin and Mrs. Crownin of London, Ont.; George H. Emmott and Mark Hough of Woonsocket and M. Goodwin of Liverpool.

"George Washington" Largest German Steamer Afloat

SAILS

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, at 10 A. M.

FOR

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The new steamers Franconia and Laconia

THE NEW STEAMERS
Laconia.....March 26, April 30*, May 23*
Franconia.....April 16, May 14*, June 11*
*Call at Fishguard

(over 18,000 tons), the largest steamers to enter Boston Harbor, in the luxury of their appointments, the refinement of their decorations and the excellence of the service, will particularly appeal to those desirous of crossing the Atlantic in comfort, but combined with moderate cost.

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Lusitania.....March 20, April 17
Mauretania.....April 3, April 24
Campania.....March 27, May 15
Saxonia.....April 10, May 4
*Calls at Queenstown

NEW YORK—MEDIT—ADRIATIC
Ivernia.....March 28, May 16
Carpathia.....April 11, May 30
Saxonia.....April 25, June 12

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BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL
Cymric, Apr. 26, 30am. (Arabic, May 7)
*One class cabin (11), carried, \$50 up
Boston-Azores-Mediterranean
Cretic, Apr. 6, 10am. Canopic, April 27

LEYLAND LINE

Boston-Liverpool
One Class Cabin Service (11.)
Rate to Liverpool, \$30.
Cestrian, Mar. 31, 2pm. Devonian, Mar. 28
OFFICE 94 STATE ST., BOSTON.

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GRANITE

ALOOFNESS IN LEADERS
AND THE ART OF PLEASING

British Statesmen Taken as
Examples—The Effect of
Personal Carriage and
Working of "Glad Hand"

TEST OF CHARACTER

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

IN a recent number of the Strand Magazine, Sir Henry Lucy gives another of the talks about statesmen and Parliament that he has added to our fund of political information, and among other things, he speaks of the personal attitude towards their political followers of Gladstone, Disraeli and Mr. Balfour. His comments are quite impartial, and he simply records what seemed to him to be facts, so that if one chooses to read what he says one can form an independent judgment. The point that Sir Henry makes is that Gladstone seemed to hold himself aloof from men in Parliament, Disraeli made it his business to show them certain attentions and Mr. Balfour, according to the writer, seems to display a "superb indifference to the opinion of his fellow men," though, as all know, Mr. Balfour is an exceedingly courteous and good-tempered man.

These specific instances happen to furnish themselves in England, but they illustrate two types of conduct that are common enough in all probability everywhere in the surface they may present merely a difference in manners, as a matter of fact it is possible that they present rather a difference in schools of thought and in moral and intellectual carriage. It would not be safe to say that at the root of these differences there lay social causes, because Gladstone, Disraeli and Mr. Balfour show very widely different characters; Gladstone, that stood for the beginning of much that Mr. Balfour would oppose today, Disraeli that was a Tory opportunist and Mr. Balfour with a mind quite different from the first two, all these again show a marked contrast to Parnell, who yet was as little in bondage to his followers as any of them. The peculiarities in the first three that the writer points out are matched in all assemblies of public men and have the same results, to the unthinking of like or dislike, to the thinking of a question. How far ought superficial causes, however ended with a claim to our sympathy, to be allowed to affect our judgment and action in things that are fundamental? We regret that we do not express ourselves more clearly and with more concision, but one can only trust that none will suppose that we argue in behalf of those happy free lances that have determined to go through the world unfettered by good manners. Though manners are very important factors in the world's self-respect, this question involves greater things than manners; how much of the tribute that is levied on public men under popular systems of government in the shape of personal attention merely for its own sake is paid willingly or sincerely, and how much of this tribute is true coin?

The United States, that have made so many pregnant and graphic phrases, originated that of "the glad hand," and although the article is a good deal written by gentlemen in public life, they leave the making it to others. We do not criticize them for using it, its use, in fact, has been forced upon them by the people, and it means no more than that system of personal attention which shall save its exponent from the accusation of aloofness, and seems not unreasonable for a man to expect that another shall pay some sort of courteous attention to him; on the other hand, it seems equally reasonable that he shall show some sort of right to such attention, provided always he really means what he says when he professes to believe in measures, not men. It does not in any way follow that because a man is thus "aloof" he is any the less eager for the right or that he is any the less willing to admit another's efforts to the same end; the effect of the personal carriage may not be as important as that of one who intervenes his work with nods and winking smiles, indeed, without doubt it

is not as pleasant or as flattering, but after all, have we not agreed that there are loftier things than flattery? The further you get away from aristocratic and monarchical government the further you must get from personal considerations and the more you must be satisfied with the victory of the principles that you think should prevail. The highest form of society's government ought to be something a little more weighty than a system of mutual compliment making, though no doubt some compliments undoubtedly help. If this be a correct conclusion, let us be candid and admit that though our personal vanity may not have had the ministry it wished, the principles that one professed have been steadfastly regarded. It may be that this is what men overlook when they speak of another as aloof or undemocratic; they would be slower in their judgments, perhaps, did they remember that the effort of every leader of a party is to get as many of its best members as possible to act together in a course of action that he believes to be best; that he must, from the nature of things, regard results as a whole, and that it is the totality of effort that counts and not isolated points of movement. The "glad hand" sometimes brings this to pass, but we are equally sure that sometimes it does nothing of the sort.

We made the last statement for the reason that we believe that some day men will have progressed enough to dare to say that no consideration of a purely personal nature on their part ought to prevent their allegiance to what they profess to believe is right. We anticipate with pleasure the pity and the difference of those practical men that hold this an impossible view, because with equal pleasure we have to point out that this century is remarkable chiefly for the happening of the impossible, and the time will come when the multitude will learn the same intellectual and moral lesson as individuals here and there.

"Yes, I think that the measure was a good one; it was on the side of enlightenment (see my speech at Pittsburgh), it made for righteousness (see my address to the undergraduates at Timbuctoo University), it certainly safeguarded the right of private opinion (see my article in the Semi Annual Review), but—" "But" is the lid shut down over a dark secret that our friend is a trifle ashamed to expose to view, but we, that know a great deal, will tell the reader. The dreadful fact is that the President or the Premier did not see the gentleman the other day, at the opening of the new railway station. If legislators, publicists, deep thinkers, statesmen, patriots and other high privates of public life are going to permit such flies to inhabit their precinct, what is the smaller man going to do in like case, who has not had his chances to learn self control and the importance of a long view?

The reader knows perfectly well, on the other hand, that "the glad hand" in many cases dispenses a very ephemeral grace indeed to the citizen that pants for recognition; the press is largely taken up with the indirect results of "the glad hand" system and it is photographed a great deal for the pleasure of an admiring public. At the same time that it is photographed and written about in the newspapers, others of their columns are occupied with reading matter about the same "hand" but showing, sometimes with the severest comments, that the "hand" is not only "glad" but broad and capacious. Yet the people have clamored for the ready smile, the hearty, listening acquiescence, the warm handclasp and the pleased recognition; it would be unfair perhaps and certainly ungenerous to say that they had what they asked for, furthermore, it would be discourteous, but there can be no harm in a little aloof meditation on the subject. Maxims are generally too wide-embracing to be ever quite correct, but we may hazard that it is always pretty safe to trust a public man that has the courage to say his own way at whatever risk of being called "aloof"; indeed, we think, and we do not expect any one to agree with us, that a little more aloofness would not be a bad thing if we are to form any conclusions from the working of the "glad hand."

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with the tour of the Central American republics by Mr. Knox, secretary of state.

NEW YORK HERALD—Secretary Knox is having much entertainment on his peaceful mission to Central American republics on armored cruisers.

BUFFALO COURIER—It has not been shown that Secretary Knox's statesmanship is fruitful of Latin-American good feeling toward us; nevertheless, instead of remaining at his post when Mexico is presenting a grave problem he has gone on a peace mission to the nations bordering the Caribbean, aboard one of the most powerful of modern armored cruisers.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—Mr. Knox's declaration that we do not covet one square foot of land south of the Rio Grande ought to reassure the Central Americans. For it is the truth and Cuba is the living witness that it is the truth. The assurance was coupled with a discreet, a moderate and a timely renunciation of our purpose to uphold the Monroe doctrine by protection of the republics against foreign aggression. For that the Central Americans ought to be grateful for it is precisely that

and nothing else to which the Central American republics, not to mention Venezuela and some others, owe their existence today.

WASHINGTON HERALD—It is impossible to follow the progress of Secretary Knox through Central America without confessing to a keen appreciation of the humor of the journey.

NEW YORK WORLD—Secretary Knox may scatter his compliments with both hands, wherever he goes in Central and South America, but as the envoy of the United States, the memory of Panama dogged his footsteps. Every Latin American state knows how and why Colombia has been denied redress.

FORGOTTEN CITY FUND FOUND—L. A. CROSSE, Wis.—The sum of \$57,000, which the common council had been unaware the city possessed, was found recently by the city comptroller to be credited to the city since 1885 in a bank here. The money will be used to retire city bonds.

COURT HOUSE TO BE AUCTIONED—OTTAWA. The county commissioners will on March 30 sell at public auction the old court house, reserving the bell, vault, doors, furniture and fixtures.

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

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Duxbury Beach Lots
FOR SALE—Ocean front lots on the safest and finest beach in New England. Particulars, TRUSTEE GEO. F. MARSHALL, 201 Devonshire St., Boston.

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Why farm on high priced, worn out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada? The first price of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer at the New York Land Show. Go with you too can prosper, where you can earn a farm and a home in a few years' time at a small cost. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the most irrigated and best watered land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—ready to adapt to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and to cattle, hogs, sheep and horse raising. About 100,000 acres today on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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15 minutes' walk from village R. R. station. 8 acres of land, 8-room house, exceptionally well built; fine barn; large beautiful lake; running water in house and barnyard; vineyard, young apple orchard, excellent pastures and brook winding through. Splendid opening for poultry business. Beautiful oak and hard maple shade trees. Can be reached by motor, by horse, or by boat. Write for further particulars and features. Mr. JOY, 4653 North Hermitage Ave., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE—DETROIT

\$6000 WAVERLY AVE.

Eight-room brick veneer house, very nicely finished and decorated; elegant fireplaces. Owner moving from city and very anxious to make quick sale.
O. HYDE CO., 303 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

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Home, in the woods, the site quiet and rare. In Highland Park, near the lake, 125x200 feet, timbered house, nearly new, very artistic, 8 rooms, 3 baths, \$18,500. One of the most attractive small homes on the lake. Contact with M. MILLARD, owner, Highland Park, Ill.

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Six-room cottage, stone foundation; gas, water, electric, and central heating. Two-flat brick on North Side, 4147 McLean Ave., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE—LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA LANDS.
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A FINANCIAL MAN wanted for manufacturing company doing business past 8 years; increased business makes it necessary to have good treasurer; \$15,000 to \$20,000; salary \$3,000; company has always paid big dividends; will stand closest of friends; call on A. O. N. 716 Hildebrand bldg., Cleveland, O.

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APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

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NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular of New England farms, free, a postal brings it. Dept. 79, P. E. Leland, 31 Milk St., Boston.

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IF YOU are interested or contemplating buying books for cash or on subscription basis, I can help you. I have a large stock of books for sale at a discount. I can also help you to communicate with me; first, advice and knowledge of long experience, willingly given. GEO. V. O. BICKNELL, Gen. Agent, Box 15, Roxbury Crossing, Mass.

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BOOK AND ART SHOP

320 H. W. Hellman bldg., Los Angeles, California; books, pictures, cards, mottos. PRACTITIONERS' RECORD BOOKS. Loose leaf sample sheet by request. PRACTITIONERS' RECORD BOOK CO., 1330 So. Paseo pl., Kansas City, Mo.

JAMES H. RORTY'S

PLAY IS CHOSEN

Announcement was made at Tufts College Monday evening that the faculty committee appointed to judge the plays submitted for junior day, May 16, had reported unanimously in favor of that written by James H. Rorty of Middletown, N. Y. The play is called "The Return of Mr. Jones" and is a three-act comedy of college life. Rorty is a member of the junior class and is on the staff of the Tuftonian, the college literary monthly. He is a member of Ivy and of Kappa chapter of the Zeta Psi fraternity.

PARKS OUTLAY TO BE LARGE

MINNEAPOLIS—Improvement work in Minneapolis parks the coming season will involve the expenditure of between \$100,000 and \$170,000.

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AGENTS—\$35 week for 2 hrs. work a day selling wonderful new household necessity; new selling plan with free advertising does it. COLLETTE MFG. CO., Box H, Anderson, N. Y.

IF YOU ARE EARNING less than \$35 weekly, we want to hear from you; new agents' article. DUDLEY CO., box 17, Ware, Mass., Dept. L.

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WHY NOT LET US PREPARE YOU FOR SPRING EXAMINATIONS? Civil service positions? Engineer? Draftsman? Mat. \$5. Tuition free. Mail courses. Address: CARNEGIE COLLEGE, B. Rogers, O.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WOMAN—good education, and dress wanted for managerial position; references required. A. P. SMITH, 22 Beacon St., Boston.

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TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY. ASSORTED CHOCOLATES, five flavors, per pound. 10c. OLD-FASHIONED CHOCO. 15c. LATES, per pound. 10c. SPANISH SALTED PEANUTS. 10c. BEST GRANULATED SUGAR, play to purchasers, per pound. 5c. 81 PORTLAND STREET.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on a separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Space is not given under this classification to advertisements for persons wanted to handle goods on commission or to advertisements soliciting business patronage.

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

CLOTHING SALESMAN, experienced, wanted; one having personal trade preferred. Apply by letter only. FRIED & CO., 305 N. Gay St., Baltimore, Md. 23

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, family 5, no washing; capable white woman. Protestant; permanent home, good pay. MRS. E. R. GEER, West Palm Beach, Fla. 23

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CARPENTER, good, all-round, wants steady position; familiar with concrete work. References. Write to: CLARK, P. O. Box 1561, Dallas, Tex. 21

TRAVEL

EUROPE—8 countries. S. S. Cleveland, June 20. Unusual advantages. MRS. W. L. LACE, 1000 Walnut, Wabash, Mass. Tel. 288-1.

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ROOMS—LONDON

ENGLAND—Visitors to London not desiring hotel life would find every home comfort at "Tresor," Conway rd., Palmers Green, London, N.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MALE SITUATIONS WANTED MALE

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

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GARDENER (Scottish) wishes situation as head gardener on private estate; 15 years' experience in all its branches (married, no children). **FRANCIS W. HORN**, 68 Bowdoin st., Boston, Tel. 628-2000.

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HOUSEMAN (N. S.) desires situation; born Cape Cod, garden etc. references; also young German brewer and generally useful. MARY ANN FREE, 37 Fayette St., Boston.
GRADUATE OF BOSTON Y. M. C. A. TOMBOILE SCHOOL wishes position as waiter, bar tender, etc.
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WANTS position references, strict temperate and reliable. THOMAS AXTER, 90 Waltham st., Boston.

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HOTEL CLERK "Two years' experience Boston hotel; age 22. R. A. EMBERTSON, room 445, Tremont bldg., Boston. Tel. Hay. 475.

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091. 092. 093. 094. 095. 096. 097. 098. 099. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 9

reference; also general man, German
edener, etc.; best refs. MISS
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MAN AND WIFE want situation, char-
table club, college, family house, a
bile, inn or bachelor apartment, thou-
sands experienced; excellent references
J. CLARK, 36 River st., Boston.
MAN AND WIFE want position; with
saw-work, husband work around gen-
n's place; will go anywhere, furnish
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PLOYMENT AGENCY, 406 Middlesex st., Lowell, Mass.
MAN, 40 years' work in Boston, want
of any kind. GEORGE A. DIXON
BRY, 100 Savin Hill ave., Dorchester.

MANAGER country place, ability, education, experience, agricultural college training, understands all livestock, crops, fruit handling help, wants position. H. R. PERK, Kimball av., Ipswich, Mass.

MESSANGER OR PORTER, colored man, abstainer, would like position in office, has been driving carriage for 10 years; well acquainted with Boston. S. L. LMAN, 51 Camden st., suite 2, Boston.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, porter or elevator (32), with 2nd-class fireman's license, residence Boston; single; 82 day. Mentioned. 1917. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free char.). 2 S. Rutland st., Boston.

OFFICE MANAGER (3K) Protestant, 1
years' experience, desires position; espe
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1 order work. G. C. LARCOM, room
46 Cornhill, Boston. 2

OFFICE WORK wanted by young man
run typewriter; experienced, and be
reference. MAX WITTENBERG, 11
ries st., Boston. 1

OFFICE CLERK and tracer for architect
draftsman, residence Roxbury, age 20
10: mention 6905. STATE FREE EMI
OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st
on: tel. Oxford 2940. 1

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Kneeland st. Boston. Tel. Oxford 2-2600.
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Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

STOCK MARKET IS TWO-SIDED AFFAIR; PRICES IRREGULAR

Professional Traders Have Ample Opportunity to Make Profits—Coal Stocks Are Prominent

LOCALS ARE FIRM

Professional traders have had somewhat of a harvest in the New York stock market lately. Profits have been made mostly on the bull side and have been sufficiently large to satisfy anyone. It has become a two-sided market, however, and upswings are more frequently followed by reactions.

Opening prices in both New York and Boston today were substantially higher than last night's closing figures. For the first few minutes a good advance was made by some of the active securities. There was profit taking at the higher level and recessions were in order.

Reading and Lehigh Valley were conspicuously strong. Illinois Central, American Can preferred, Missouri Pacific and Amalgamated Copper were likewise in demand and made good advances.

The local market opened stronger and higher. Fractional gains were generally in order.

There was considerable liquidation during the first half of the session and material losses were shown for the active stocks. Toward midday there was moderate improvement. Reading opened up a point at 156 1/2 and sold above 157. Lehigh Valley opened up 1/2 at 163 1/2 and after improving further sold off. Erie was prominent. It opened up 1/4 at 37 1/2 and after slight improvement sold off a point, rallying somewhat before midday.

Illinois Central opened up a point at 128 and after further improvement sold off. Rock Island opened up 1/2 at 25 1/2 and rose nearly a point before midday. The preferred gained about a point. Harvester was heavy.

General Motors preferred opened off 2 points at 70 and declined 2 points further before midday. Can preferred opened up 1 1/2 at 98 1/2 and declined below 97. Amalgamated Copper opened up 1/2 at 74 1/2, advanced to 75 and then sold off with the rest of the market.

Georgia Railway attracted some attention on the local exchange. It opened up 3 points at 108 and went to 170 before midday. Wolverine opened unchanged at 108 and advanced a point during the first half of the session. Hancock opened up 1/2 at 32 1/2 and declined to 31 1/2 before rallying. Other stocks moved within a fractional range.

In the early afternoon stocks were fairly steady. Before the beginning of the last hour good gains were made by Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific. On the local exchange Georgia Railway made a further good advance. Calumet & Arizona, American Woolen preferred and Butte & Superior were higher.

LONDON—The securities markets finished strong at about the best prices, influenced by the report that the mines may reopen Monday. There was another spurt in consols and home rails were at the best figures. Politics caused heaviness in Russians and Turks, but mines and coppers were buoyant. It is believed that the shakeout in tin securities is over. Americans after strength in the official session became easier on the curb. De Beers gained 3-16 to 19 13-16. Rio Tinto showed a net improvement of 1/2 per cent at 72 1/2. The continental bourses closed firm.

UTAH GAS & COKE COMPANY
CHICAGO—The Farwell Trust Company, for its own and other interests, has closed a deal for the transfer of the Utah Gas & Coke Company to Kelsey Brewer & Co., of Grand Rapids. The Utah company is capitalized for \$3,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 is common stock and \$500,000 preferred stock, the authorized issue of bonds being \$3,000,000, of which \$1,500,000 are outstanding.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight; Wednesday pleasant; cold; Wednesday evening: moderate south to west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness.

A long ridge of high pressure along the Atlantic coast is producing pleasant weather in all the eastern sections. A trough of low pressure extending from Texas northward to upper Michigan is producing unsettled weather with local showers in the central and western sections. Another area of high pressure is producing pleasant weather in the extreme northwest. Zero temperatures were reported from Montana and North Dakota.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 32-12 noon
Average temperature yesterday, 50-10-20.

IN OTHER CITIES
Buffalo 40-45 Albany 40-45
Nantucket 52-57 Pittsburgh 52
New York 50 Chicago 52
Washington 70 Des Moines 52
Philadelphia 50 Denver 46
Jacksonville 70 St. Louis 50
San Francisco 60 Portland, Me. 50

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:50 High water, 5:55
Sun sets 5:55 Low water, 11:40 a. m. 11:45 p. m.
Length of day, 11:40

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

| Stock | Open | High | Low | Last |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Allis-Chalmers..... | 74 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 74 1/2 |
| Am Ag Chem..... | 60 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| Am Beet Sugar..... | 57 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Am Can..... | 16 1/2 | 16 3/4 | 16 1/2 | 16 3/4 |
| Am Car Pfd..... | 98 | 98 1/2 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Am Car Pfd..... | 15 1/2 | 15 3/4 | 15 1/2 | 15 3/4 |
| Am Fl & L. p..... | 23 | 23 1/2 | 23 | 23 1/2 |
| Am Ice..... | 22 | 22 1/2 | 22 | 22 1/2 |
| Am Loco..... | 22 | 22 1/2 | 22 | 22 1/2 |
| Am Malt Pfd..... | 57 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Am Smelting..... | 17 1/2 | 17 3/4 | 17 1/2 | 17 3/4 |
| Am Steel Pfd..... | 30 | 30 1/2 | 30 | 30 1/2 |
| Am Sugar..... | 122 1/2 | 122 3/4 | 122 1/2 | 122 3/4 |
| Am T & T..... | 147 1/2 | 148 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 148 1/2 |
| Am Woolen..... | 29 1/2 | 29 3/4 | 29 1/2 | 29 3/4 |
| Am Woolen Pfd..... | 29 1/2 | 29 3/4 | 29 1/2 | 29 3/4 |
| Anacosta..... | 40 1/2 | 40 3/4 | 40 1/2 | 40 3/4 |
| Aetna..... | 106 1/2 | 106 3/4 | 106 1/2 | 106 3/4 |
| Balt & Ohio..... | 104 1/2 | 104 3/4 | 104 1/2 | 104 3/4 |
| Beth Steel..... | 30 1/2 | 30 3/4 | 30 1/2 | 30 3/4 |
| B. R. T..... | 59 1/2 | 59 3/4 | 59 1/2 | 59 3/4 |
| Ca Pacific..... | 23 1/2 | 23 3/4 | 23 1/2 | 23 3/4 |
| Cent Leather..... | 233 1/2 | 233 3/4 | 233 1/2 | 233 3/4 |
| Chas & Ohio..... | 76 1/2 | 76 3/4 | 76 1/2 | 76 3/4 |
| Chi & West..... | 18 1/2 | 18 3/4 | 18 1/2 | 18 3/4 |
| Chi & West Pfd..... | 36 1/2 | 36 3/4 | 36 1/2 | 36 3/4 |
| Chi & West Pfd..... | 108 1/2 | 108 3/4 | 108 1/2 | 108 3/4 |
| China..... | 141 1/2 | 141 3/4 | 141 1/2 | 141 3/4 |
| Col Southern..... | 25 1/2 | 25 3/4 | 25 1/2 | 25 3/4 |
| Com Gas..... | 141 1/2 | 141 3/4 | 141 1/2 | 141 3/4 |
| Com Products..... | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 |
| Corn Products..... | 80 | 80 1/2 | 80 | 80 1/2 |
| Denver..... | 21 1/2 | 21 3/4 | 21 1/2 | 21 3/4 |
| Erie..... | 37 1/2 | 37 3/4 | 37 1/2 | 37 3/4 |
| Erie 1st Pfd..... | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 |
| Erie 2d Pfd..... | 47 1/2 | 47 3/4 | 47 1/2 | 47 3/4 |
| Gen Electric..... | 165 1/2 | 165 3/4 | 165 1/2 | 165 3/4 |
| Gen Motors..... | 30 1/2 | 30 3/4 | 30 1/2 | 30 3/4 |
| Goldfield..... | 76 1/2 | 76 3/4 | 76 1/2 | 76 3/4 |
| Gr Nor Pfd..... | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 |
| Harvester..... | 133 1/2 | 133 3/4 | 133 1/2 | 133 3/4 |
| Home State..... | 115 1/2 | 115 3/4 | 115 1/2 | 115 3/4 |
| Inter-Met..... | 89 1/2 | 89 3/4 | 89 1/2 | 89 3/4 |
| Int Marine..... | 128 1/2 | 128 3/4 | 128 1/2 | 128 3/4 |
| Int Marine Pfd..... | 18 1/2 | 18 3/4 | 18 1/2 | 18 3/4 |
| Int Marine Pfd..... | 58 1/2 | 58 3/4 | 58 1/2 | 58 3/4 |
| Int Marine Pfd..... | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 |
| Int Paper..... | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 |
| Int Paper Pfd..... | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 |
| Kan (City)..... | 29 1/2 | 29 3/4 | 29 1/2 | 29 3/4 |
| Kan & Tex..... | 27 1/2 | 27 3/4 | 27 1/2 | 27 3/4 |
| Kan & Tex..... | 63 1/2 | 63 3/4 | 63 1/2 | 63 3/4 |
| Laclede Gas..... | 104 1/2 | 104 3/4 | 104 1/2 | 104 3/4 |
| Lehigh Valley..... | 163 1/2 | 163 3/4 | 163 1/2 | 163 3/4 |
| L. & N..... | 156 1/2 | 156 3/4 | 156 1/2 | 156 3/4 |
| MacKay Cos..... | 80 1/2 | 80 3/4 | 80 1/2 | 80 3/4 |
| MacKay Cos..... | 69 1/2 | 69 3/4 | 69 1/2 | 69 3/4 |
| May Comp..... | 72 1/2 | 72 3/4 | 72 1/2 | 72 3/4 |
| Mt P & S..... | 139 1/2 | 139 3/4 | 139 1/2 | 139 3/4 |
| Mt P & S..... | 151 1/2 | 151 3/4 | 151 1/2 | 151 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 113 1/2 | 113 3/4 | 113 1/2 | 113 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 19 1/2 | 19 3/4 | 19 1/2 | 19 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 109 1/2 | 109 3/4 | 109 1/2 | 109 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 121 1/2 | 121 3/4 | 121 1/2 | 121 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 30 1/2 | 30 3/4 | 30 1/2 | 30 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 32 1/2 | 32 3/4 | 32 1/2 | 32 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 124 1/2 | 124 3/4 | 124 1/2 | 124 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 80 1/2 | 80 3/4 | 80 1/2 | 80 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 159 1/2 | 159 3/4 | 159 1/2 | 159 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 100 1/2 | 100 3/4 | 100 1/2 | 100 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 17 1/2 | 17 3/4 | 17 1/2 | 17 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 156 1/2 | 156 3/4 | 156 1/2 | 156 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 96 1/2 | 96 3/4 | 96 1/2 | 96 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 21 1/2 | 21 3/4 | 21 1/2 | 21 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 73 1/2 | 73 3/4 | 73 1/2 | 73 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 51 1/2 | 51 3/4 | 51 1/2 | 51 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 154 1/2 | 154 3/4 | 154 1/2 | 154 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 45 1/2 | 45 3/4 | 45 1/2 | 45 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 111 1/2 | 111 3/4 | 111 1/2 | 111 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 29 1/2 | 29 3/4 | 29 1/2 | 29 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 74 1/2 | 74 3/4 | 74 1/2 | 74 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 72 1/2 | 72 3/4 | 72 1/2 | 72 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 41 1/2 | 41 3/4 | 41 1/2 | 41 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 38 1/2 | 38 3/4 | 38 1/2 | 38 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 43 1/2 | 43 3/4 | 43 1/2 | 43 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 13 1/2 | 13 3/4 | 13 1/2 | 13 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 32 1/2 | 32 3/4 | 32 1/2 | 32 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 35 1/2 | 35 3/4 | 35 1/2 | 35 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 63 1/2 | 63 3/4 | 63 1/2 | 63 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 168 1/2 | 168 3/4 | 168 1/2 | 168 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 57 1/2 | 57 3/4 | 57 1/2 | 57 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 52 1/2 | 52 3/4 | 52 1/2 | 52 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 67 1/2 | 67 3/4 | 67 1/2 | 67 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 111 1/2 | 111 3/4 | 111 1/2 | 111 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 53 1/2 | 53 3/4 | 53 1/2 | 53 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 62 1/2 | 62 3/4 | 62 1/2 | 62 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 22 1/2 | 22 3/4 | 22 1/2 | 22 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 22 1/2 | 22 3/4 | 22 1/2 | 22 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 22 1/2 | 22 3/4 | 22 1/2 | 22 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 74 1/2 | 74 3/4 | 74 1/2 | 74 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 62 1/2 | 62 3/4 | 62 1/2 | 62 3/4 |
| Norfolk..... | 85 1/2 | 85 3/4 | 85 1/2 | 85 3/4 |

AN EARLY DECLINE IN MONEY RATES NOT ANTICIPATED

It is general banking opinion that money will be no lower this side of April 1. There is a better commercial demand by reason of the recuperation in general trade. More confidence is also shown in speculation, all of which, of course, absorbs money.

Quite a little advance in call rates is likely around April 1. Disbursement of interest and dividends at that time will total over \$150,000,000, and this naturally will make for very heavy shiftings of bank balances.

What the market will do after the April disbursements have found their way back to the banks is open to question. As a rule, money rates decline in April, and when conditions are normal will occur if any decided strength is wanted to move the crops.

It is doubtful if any decided strength will occur this summer, for if any unusual demand should develop, the banks would probably call in their foreign loans.

On call, money is easy, the result of the Maine Central money accumulated in the banks. Some loans are still outstanding at 2 1/2 per cent, though 3 per cent is the more general rate, and some banks ask 3 1/2 per cent.

Time money is quoted at 4 per cent as the minimum for all dates up to six months, and from this to 4 1/2 per cent. Rates for commercial paper cover the same range. New York is still buying choice names as low as 4 per cent, even better than that has been done in Chicago, although that rate is far from general in the windy city.

In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 2 1/2 per cent. Time money is firmer. Some traders were made at 3 per cent for May 1 maturity and 3 1/2 per cent for Aug. 1. Rates are 3 per cent for 90 days, 3 1/2 per cent for 90 days, 3 1/2 per cent for four and five months, 4 1/4 per cent for six months and 4 1/2 per cent for a year. Commercial paper continues firm, with sales in choice four to six months' names on the basis of 4 1/4 per cent.

Much interest has converged on the statement of the condition of the national banks of the country as given out by the comptroller of the currency. Virtually all items of the return disclosed striking increases, the most noteworthy gains since the previous report of Dec. 5 last being \$151,324,000 in loans, and \$206,108,000 in the amount "due to banks." In the corresponding period of previous year, extending from Nov. 10 to Jan. 7, the banks reduced loans \$48,002,000, and reported only \$84,533,000 increase in the amount "due to banks." To support the \$407,791,000 loan expansion for the whole twelvemonth period this year the banks showed a cash gain of \$114,210,000. In other words, the gain in cash, as a result of the falling off of general trade, has been more than sufficient to supply the reserve called for by the expansion shown. The extraordinary gain in individual deposits of \$517,337,400 just about equalled the increase in loans and in cash holdings. The heavy purchases of bonds and short-term notes were reflected in the gain of \$144,786,300 in "other securities owned," the previous twelvemonth period the increase in this item was only \$38,195,000. Boston sterling rates are: Cable, \$4.87 1/2; demand, \$4.87 1/2; 60 days' sight, \$4.87 1/2; commercial 60 days' sight, \$4.87 1/2.

BANKERS' TRUST CONSOLIDATION

NEW YORK—Stockholders of the Bankers Trust Co. and Manhattan Trust Co. have authorized merger and increase in stock of Bankers' Trust Co. from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 will be issued immediately in exchange for stock of Manhattan Trust Co. Bankers' Trust Co. has declared a dividend of 6 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 28, on \$6,000,000 stock, which includes \$1,000,000 in exchange for stock of Manhattan Trust Co.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Opening: Cotton, March 10.20 bid, April offered 10.26, May 10.31 at 10.32, July 10.45 at 10.46, Oct. 10.47 at 10.48, Sept. 10.38 at 10.40, Oct. 10.47 at 10.48, Nov. 10.46 at 10.50, Dec. 10.53 at 10.54, Jan. 10.49 at 10.52, Feb. 10.53 bid; market opened steady 2 points lower to 2 higher.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton fair demand; prices easier.

Middlings 6.03d, receipts 78,000, including 8000 bales. can. Futures opened easier, 3 1/2 to 5 from previous close; March-April 5.78 1/2, May-June 5.78 1/2, July-Aug. 5.77, Oct. 5.66 1/2.

NATIONAL LEAD REPORT

The report of the National Lead Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1911, follows:

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Net earnings..... | 1011 |
| PT dividend..... | \$2,247,347 |
| Common dividend..... | 1,705,732 |
| Surplus..... | \$741,615 |
| Prev. surplus..... | \$121,033 |
| P. & L. surplus..... | \$4,901,580 |
| Decrease..... | \$121,032 |

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

| MINING | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Stock | Open | High | Low | Last |
| Adventure..... | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 |
| Algonquin..... | 41 | 42 | 41 | 41 1/2 |
| Anaconda..... | 40 1/2 | 40 3/4 | 40 1/2 | 40 3/4 |
| Calumet & Ariz..... | 62 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 63 1/2 |
| Calumet & Hecla..... | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 |
| Copper Range..... | 56 1/2 | 56 3/4 | 56 1/2 | 56 3/4 |
| Daily West..... | 6 | 6 1/2 | 6 | 6 1/2 |
| Granby..... | 36 1/2 | 36 3/4 | 36 1/2 | 36 3/4 |
| Massachusetts..... | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Mayflower..... | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 |
| Nevada Cons..... | 56 | 56 1/2 | 56 | 56 1/2 |
| New Idria..... | 19 1/2 | 19 3/4 | 19 1/2 | 19 3/4 |
| Nipissing..... | 8 | 8 1/2 | 8 | 8 1/2 |
| North Butte..... | 28 1/2 | 28 3/4 | 28 1/2 | 28 3/4 |
| Old Dominion..... | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 |
| Quincy..... | 79 | 79 1/2 | 79 | 79 1/2 |
| Shannon..... | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 |
| Shattuck & Ariz..... | 19 1/2 | 19 3/4 | 19 1/2 | 19 3/4 |
| Union Cons..... | 27 1/2 | 27 3/4 | 27 1/2 | 27 3/4 |
| Union Cons..... | 6 | 6 1/2 | 6 | 6 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 38 1/2 | 38 3/4 | 38 1/2 | 38 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 48 1/2 | 48 3/4 | 48 1/2 | 48 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 16 1/2 | 16 3/4 | 16 1/2 | 16 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 57 1/2 | 57 3/4 | 57 1/2 | 57 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 108 | 108 1/2 | 108 | 108 1/2 |
| TELEPHONES | | | | |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 148 | 148 | 147 1/2 | 148 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 161 | 161 | 161 | 161 |
| RAILROAD | | | | |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 106 1/2 | 106 3/4 | 106 1/2 | 106 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 222 | 222 1/2 | 222 | 222 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 133 1/2 | 133 3/4 | 133 1/2 | 133 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 214 | 214 1/2 | 214 | 214 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 99 1/2 | 99 3/4 | 99 1/2 | 99 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 | 183 1/2 | 183 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 | 167 1/2 | 167 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 | 88 1/2 | 88 3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 111 | 111 1/2 | 111 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 158 | 158 1/2 | 158 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 128 | 128 1/2 | 128 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Smelting..... | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 | 138 1/2 | 138 3/4 |
| | | | | |

Latest Market Reports :: Events of Interest to Investors

BUSINESS REPORTED BETTER IN HARRIMAN TERRITORY

Not a Matter of Prospects but of Actual Fact According to Railroad Official—Lines Said to Be in Good Condition

NEW YORK—R. S. Lovett, Julius Kruttschnitt and Louis J. Spence, head executive officers of the Harriman system, have returned to New York after inspection of the lines.

Vice President Kruttschnitt says: "Political, financial and business conditions in the West may be summed up in one sentence: Business throughout the West is better than for months. It is not a matter of prospects or outlook, but of actual fact. It is registered by the number of loaded freight cars our engines are hauling. Reports of officials throughout the broad territory we cover are unanimous in indicating optimistic sentiment among business men west of the Missouri.

"As for crops, the basis for a large output was never more solid. In California, the only section where moisture has been needed, there were copious rains shortly after our arrival, which gave a boost to sentiment.

"The Harriman lines were never in better condition. This has considerable significance in view of the falling off of earnings in comparison with last year for some months. We have cut expenses considerably, but not commensurately with the decline in gross. We have from time to time been criticized for not cutting expenses to a degree which would obviate decreases in net. The answer lies in the present prime condition of our roads.

"The roads of the West have had more to contend with this year than the mere falling off in traffic. It has been the coldest, hardest operating winter officials remember. Despite this we have adhered to our high standard of maintenance and are ready for spring traffic, which promises to be heavy. We might have saved more for net during the winter as roads have been known to do under like circumstances, but a management cannot continue that policy indefinitely, and it is our custom to make every month bear the burden which properly falls to its lot instead of storing it up for some succeeding and unsuspicious period.

"Some business, perhaps a good deal, will be lost by Southern Pacific to the Panama canal. But there will be compensating advantages. We have learned considerable from experience. Two or three times we have had grave fears of serious curtailment of tonnage when competitors entered our field. But instead of decreasing they have augmented our business.

"The bogey of through traffic no longer stalks through the wide-awake official's mind. Without flattering ourselves, we are awake to the importance of short-haul traffic. It is a feature which many

officials disregard to their own cost. If the canal means anything, it is the building up of the West. The building up of the West is Southern Pacific's gold mine. Southern Pacific is giving the best short-haul, local service in the country, and is thoroughly ready to adapt itself to changed conditions the canal will produce.

"The great shipping and consuming public does not live at sea-ports. Passing over the large proportion of Southern Pacific's traffic which will necessarily continue to move by rail for reasons of expedition or frequency, it is the railroad which must gather and land the freight at the dock and distribute it over the country. If Southern Pacific loses \$1,000,000 on coast-to-coast business and makes instead \$2,000,000 in this distribution to a rapidly growing territory, the railroad will not be the loser by reason of its new water-way competitor.

"Our 1912 program of extensions has not yet been evolved, nor our year's equipment orders. Officials are now making estimates of needs of various subsidiaries, but it will be some time before they have been checked up. We are proceeding with extension work in hand, including east-and-west line across Oregon from Vale to Odell, and Nairon-Klamath Falls cut-off on Southern Pacific line through Oregon; also the line from Eugene to Coos Bay.

"Double tracking of Harriman system's main route from Omaha to San Francisco was suspended during recent heavy weather, but will be taken up as soon as conditions permit. Despite recent storms west, we seem to have had our spring equinoctial here, which means we should have a breaking up of winter through the West within a few weeks. The longest gap remaining in double track of Union Pacific is 145 miles from Granger to Ogden. There are about 250 miles of roadbed ready for second track on Union and Central Pacific. We have been bending energies first to this main thoroughfare. Some work has been done on second track of Oregon short line, particularly at terminal points, to expedite movement of freight in and out, and on 33 miles between Ogden and Salt Lake City, where fast service is given by 45 trains a day.

"In Friday's blizzard Union Pacific was the only road running trains in and out of Omaha as usual. Its lines were open throughout. This is evidence that Union Pacific has thoroughly recovered from whatever difficulties it may have experienced because of the shopmen's strike, and is now in position to give the stiffest sort of competition for earnings records.

OIL FIELDS OF MEXICO STILL A LONDON CONCERN

Press despatches have reported the acquisition by the Standard Oil Company of the Oil Fields Company of Mexico and the Pearson Oil Company, known as the Agula.

Whatever the future may bring forth these reports are denied at the present time. The Oil Fields of Mexico is a London concern headed by Percy M. Furber, which during the insurrection against Diaz had to fight for its existence. This oil is sold under contract to the Pearson, or Agula company. The company is in the developing stage and produces a high-grade oil. The so-called Pearson Oil Company is now producing 60,000 barrels of oil per day, of which 50,000 barrels are taken from the El Potraro, which came in as a gusher a year ago last January and established a world's record for output—100,000 barrels per day.

Last summer John W. Gates was in Europe endeavoring to make arrangements in behalf of the Texas company for a selling arrangement with the Pearson company, but his passing away ended negotiations.

Dr. F. S. Pearson, who has developed the tramways of San Paulo and other Brazilian and Mexican enterprises, is in no way connected with Westman D. Pearson of the Agula company, known in England as Lord Cowdray, although in the press reports the two are often confounded.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for the Christian Science Monitor, March 19)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthrie, Carpenter & Telling, 122 Essex st.
Detroit—C. H. Shroder, Essex.
Fredericksburg, Va.—C. R. Howard of Smith & Coghill Shoe Co., U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—Byrd Murray of Murray Dibrill & Co., Bruns, U. S.
New York—B. Cohen, U. S.
Pittsburg, N. Y.—C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co., Adams.
Philadelphia—G. Miller of S. Miller & Son, Brew.
Philadelphia—J. B. Tryon, U. S.
Reading, Pa.—J. B. Knorr of Knorr & Ruth, U. S.
St. Louis—Ernest B. Felsing of Felsing & Co., 135 Lincoln st.
St. Louis, Mo.—Samuel Beaman of S. Beaman & Son, Commonwealth.
Youngstown, O.—W. E. Warner of G. M. McKelvey & Co., Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS
Lynchburg, Va.—Paul Edmunds and John W. Craddock of Craddock, Terry & Co., Tour.
New York—Morris Elchner of Morris Elchner & Co., Toronto.
Toronto, Can.—Mr. Donovan of Cook & Fitzgerald, Essex.

SERIOUS INROADS UPON EARNINGS OF ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Although Labor Difficulty Cuts Into Revenues Talk of Dividend Reduction Is Premature

OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

Last week witnessed the long-expected drive at Illinois Central, the stock declining to 125 1/4 Monday compared with 141 1/4 on Jan. 23. Recent low is 6 1/2 points under the low for 1911. Naturally, rumors of a reduction in the 7 per cent dividend rate are heard.

Illinois Central has suffered from the railroad labor strike. As the result of the labor troubles which assumed the form of a strike Sept. 30, Illinois Central finds its net earnings after taxes at the close of the seven months period to Jan. 31, totaling only \$4,246,319, compared with \$9,406,701, a decline of no less than 54.8 per cent. Gross earnings in this period show a decline of 6.2 per cent and operating expenses an advance of 10.3 per cent. Seven months' statement of Illinois Central proper (slightly less than for the system) compares as follows:

| | 1912 | 1911 | % Dec. |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------|
| Gross | \$34,452,290 | \$36,744,020 | 6.2 |
| Oper. exp. | 28,204,454 | 25,825,273 | 10.3 |
| Net af. tax. | 4,246,319 | 9,406,701 | 54.8 |

"Increase.

The serious inroads on earnings began promptly with the declaration of the strike Sept. 30. In the five months from October to January inclusive gross decreased on an average of 15 per cent. In the four months from October to December net earnings declined from net of corresponding months of 1910 an average of no less than 68.8 per cent. In January, that month memorable in railroading for the severity of its weather, Illinois Central failed actually to earn operating expenses and taxes by \$266,000, whereas in January, 1911, a balance after taxes was reported of \$1,477,140. The effects of the strike and the weather are shown in the following table of actual decreases and percentage of decrease of both gross and net for the months since the beginning of the strike:

| | Decrease | % | Decrease | % |
|----------|-------------|------|-------------|------|
| October | \$1,851,334 | 18.9 | \$1,003,010 | 60.9 |
| November | 380,835 | 10.7 | 1,112,855 | 7.7 |
| December | 315,203 | 9.3 | 1,000,040 | 62.0 |
| January | 1,151,392 | 21.5 | 1,745,797 | 7.7 |

"Actual deficit after taxes of \$206,000, compared with surplus of \$1,477,140 in 1911. January figures are not for system.

Illinois Central has always earned its 7 per cent rate, which has been in force since 1905. Balances applicable for dividends on the \$109,296,000 capital stock for the past four years follow: 1911, 10.3 per cent; 1910, 7.1 per cent; 1909, 7.4 per cent; 1908, 8.4 per cent.

The decrease in net for the five months of \$5,160,000, however, wipes out entirely the \$3,664,000 surplus earned in the 1911 year above dividend requirements and leaves a \$1,500,000 balance to be overcome in the remaining months.

Such influences, however, as have brought about these unfortunate results, cannot long continue and while it is practically assured that full dividends will not be earned during the current fiscal year, rumors of any reduction are decidedly premature. The next declaration is not due until July and officials expect substantial improvement in earnings beginning with March.

DIVIDENDS

The Electric Storage Battery Company of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on both its common and preferred stocks, payable April 1 to holders of record March 25.

The Bankers Trust Company of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent on its stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 28.

The Dominion Steel Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 20.

The Demerara Electric Company of Montreal declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1. Books close March 21 and reopen April 1.

The Illinois Traction Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 1.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on common stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 21.

The Winnipeg Street Railway Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 1 to holders of record March 21.

The Temiskaming Mining Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 18. This is the first distribution since last July when 3 per cent was paid.

The directors of the Beacon Trust Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 19.

UPPER LAKE CAR MOVEMENT
NEW YORK—Last month 36,000 cars were moved in Superior-Duluth district, compared with 43,132 in January and 28,223 in February, 1911.

STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table given below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserve in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

| | Legal | Actual | Mar. 10 | Mar. 9 | Mar. 16 |
|-------------------|-------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| Union | 23.7% | 25.9% | 27.9% | | |
| Old Boston | 24.2 | 26.2 | 27.3 | | |
| State | 24.4 | 26.4 | 27.5 | | |
| New England | 24.3 | 26.3 | 27.4 | | |
| Wentworth | 24.7 | 26.7 | 27.8 | | |
| Mercantile | 25.7 | 27.7 | 28.8 | | |
| Second | 26.0 | 28.0 | 29.1 | | |
| Shawmut | 24.4 | 26.4 | 27.5 | | |
| Commerce | 25.8 | 27.8 | 28.9 | | |
| Webster and Atlas | 25.2 | 27.2 | 28.3 | | |
| Boston | 25.3 | 27.3 | 28.4 | | |
| Elliot | 25.9 | 27.9 | 29.0 | | |
| First | 24.9 | 26.9 | 28.0 | | |
| Security | 25.1 | 27.1 | 28.2 | | |
| Fourth | 25.1 | 27.1 | 28.2 | | |
| Winthrop | 26.0 | 28.0 | 29.1 | | |
| Commercial | 25.5 | 27.5 | 28.6 | | |
| Average | 25.1 | 27.1 | 28.2 | | |

Average legal reserve is 74 per cent lower and average actual reserve is 4 per cent higher than a week ago. Six of the 17 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and 7 in actual reserve. Five banks are below the 25 per cent legal reserve, against 5 below last week.

BUYS WINNIPEG STREET RAILWAY

WINNIPEG, Man.—The purchase of the Winnipeg street railway lines and the heat, light and power plants by the J. P. Morgan interests of New York has been completed. Price paid was \$30,000,000. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., of New York, is here representing Mr. Morgan in the deal. The purchasers announce that \$15,000,000 will be expended in extensions.

The only thing remaining to complete the transfer is a special act of the Legislature, which is now in session.

INLAND STEEL FAIRLY BUSY

NEW YORK—Inland Steel Company of Chicago is operating 85 per cent capacity and earnings are showing up well, notwithstanding low prices. The company is receiving slightly better prices than heretofore.

New stock to be issued will all be subscribed for at \$125 a share. Inland Steel shares have sold as high as \$197 and bids of \$200 for larger blocks have been reported. Shareholders may subscribe for 15 per cent of holdings.

JAMISON COAL BONDS SOLD

PITTSBURGH—The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh has purchased \$5,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent sinking fund bonds of the Jamison Coal & Coke Co.

The bonds will run for 10 years from April 1, 1912, with a minimum sinking fund of \$300,000 a year.

The first instalment of \$150,000 is to be paid on April 1, 1914, and a similar sum every six months thereafter. The bonds have an average life of 8 1/2 years and can be called at 105.

HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE

AMSTERDAM—The annual statement of the Holland-American line for 1911 shows net profits of 30 per cent on the outstanding capital of \$12,000,000. It is stated that International Mercantile Marine through Harland & Wolff own about 25 per cent of the stock. The company is said to be the largest and most consistent steamship concern in the world. Only 41,000 passengers were carried last year against 55,200 the year before.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

| | 1912 | 1911 |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Exchanges | \$30,243,977 | \$25,277,519 |
| Balances | 3,449,646 | 1,474,209 |

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today at \$19,257.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined sugar market unchanged. Spot raw sugars steady. London beets easier; March and April off 1/4 d at 14 1/4 d and 15s, respectively; May off 1/4 d to 15s 1/4 d. The United Kingdom stocks are estimated at 133,000 tons, against 43,000 in the corresponding period last year.

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE CO.
NEW YORK—Westinghouse Air Brake has increased its working day at the Wilmerding plant from eight to 10 hours for five days per week. The plant is operating at capacity.

NEW HAVEN ABLE TO MAINTAIN ITS USUAL DIVIDEND

Official Figures of Income Account for Half Year Sets Aside for Time Being Various Doubts

A YEAR'S DEFICIT

Official income account of the New Haven for the six months ended Dec. 31 last stills, for the time being at least, all doubts as to the ability of the road to maintain its long established 8 per cent dividend. It shows, including results of operations of subsidiary lines, with all intercompany relations eliminated, full six months' dividends earned with a surplus of \$1,504,932, or a divisible surplus equal to 4.9 per cent on the amount of New Haven stock in the hands of the public. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, the combined income statement of the New Haven system showed a small deficit after dividends of \$913,288.

These combined statements include income of all subsidiary electric and steamship lines of New Haven, and dividends are computed on the amount of stock actually outstanding and not including the \$21,471,300 held by the New England Navigation Company and the Rhode Island Company.

The New Haven proper, i. e., the steam railroad, reports a deficit for the six months of \$1,942,227 after dividends. This, however, is rather misleading, as no part of dividends from subsidiary lines payable to the parent company June 30 next is included in "other income." This deficit of practically \$2,000,000 in the six months must not be construed as a sum to be overcome by earnings from operations during the current half year.

In the six months' statement of New Haven itself other income is credited with the sum of only \$3,311,935, compared with half of last year's total other income of \$4,589,464. As a matter of fact, New Haven's other income for the current year will be fully as great and probably greater than for 1911, the combined statement showing the profitability of subsidiary operations. Thus the true "other income" for the six months is at least \$1,200,000 greater than that actually received, this amount being the six months' proportion of the total payable June 30. New Haven's actual deficit for the half year may thus be stated to be not over \$800,000. And this is after allowing dividends at the rate of \$14.315,376 per annum, compared with \$12,454,852 in the 1911 year, although on the other hand New Haven's first half year always produces about 55 per cent of total annual net.

New Haven's working capital in the six months from July to December has been reduced 13,500,000 from \$44,217,286 to \$30,717,011. Comparison of current assets and liabilities as of June 30 and Dec. 31 last follows:

| | June 30, '11 | Dec. 31, '11 | Decrease |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Assets | \$85,222,517 | \$67,448,915 | \$17,773,602 |
| Liabilities | 39,205,031 | 36,071,397 | 3,133,634 |
| Net assets | 46,017,486 | 31,377,518 | 14,639,968 |

The decrease in current assets is due to the sale last summer of the \$16,200,000 New York, Westchester & Boston bonds, which were carried in "marketable securities." The bulk of this, \$7,871,028, was expended for equipment and construction purposes.

The feature of the two six months' reports is the increasing profitability of the subsidiary companies, which at last appear to be in a position to be of material aid to the parent company. The surplus of \$1,500,000 for the New Haven railroad system over and above proportionate dividends on the stock is, of course, due directly to these subsidiary operations.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

| | PERE MARQUETTE | Increase |
|------------------------|----------------|----------|
| February | | |
| Total op. revenue | \$1,048,235 | \$35,065 |
| Operating expenses | 1,107,682 | 35,547 |
| Deficit | 59,447 | 90,612 |
| Outside op. debit | 19,680 | 26,221 |
| Net op. debit | 79,127 | 64,423 |
| Other income debit | 44,671 | 17,380 |
| Deficit | 123,804 | 47,041 |
| Charges | 394,909 | 27,404 |
| Deficit | 518,713 | 74,445 |
| From July 1 to Feb. 29 | | |
| Total op. revenue | 11,226,150 | 482,894 |
| Operating expenses | 8,972,836 | 405,503 |
| Net revenue | 2,253,314 | 77,391 |
| Outside op. debit | 29,155 | 12,114 |
| Net op. revenue | 2,224,159 | 65,277 |
| Other income debit | 302,541 | 12,601 |
| Total income | 1,921,618 | 76,881 |
| Charges | 1,134,765 | 235,064 |
| Deficit | 1,239,888 | 158,100 |

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Second week March... \$2,525,000 \$434,000
From July 1... \$8,065,148 \$1,782,291

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN
Second week March... \$160,000 \$8,000
From Jan. 1... \$335,305 \$46,016

TEXAS & PACIFIC
Second week March... \$278,178 \$18,128
From Jan. 1... \$335,305 \$46,016

MISSOURI PACIFIC
Second week March... \$942,000 \$36,000
From July 1... \$3,986,567 \$1,112,290

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC
Week ended March 17... \$49,102 \$2,317
From Jan. 1... \$10,931 \$4,727

FAIR TRADE IN PIG IRON
NEW YORK—Steady inquiry continues in the local iron market. Reports from all districts reflect stronger sentiment. One large interest in Birmingham has withdrawn temporarily from the market.

FALL AND WINTER ORDERS FOR SHOES STILL DELAYED

Trade Continues Quiet but Manufacturers Are Expecting a Revival Almost Any Time—Leather Prices Remain High

Reports show that little has occurred in the shoe market the past week which would tend to attract attention. On the contrary some lines which have claimed a reserve order list have reduced the same to a degree which makes new business quite essential, and while it may be reasonable to anticipate an influx of business any week, the conditions which have existed the past two months still prevail.

Orders for this season's goods are being received daily especially from New York, Philadelphia and other eastern points, but they are largely restricted by shipping dates which the lateness of the season seems to demand.

However, the attention of the manufacturers is now directed to the fall and winter business the aspect of which is unusual, as fully 75 per cent of the orders are yet to come.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that the buyers may overstep the boundary of business prudence by further delay, but the consensus of such conditions will rest upon their own actions. If general business becomes moderately active the deliveries will be much retarded though factories are forced to output limits.

The backwardness of fall contracting has had no effect upon the leather market, prices being as firmly held as if the shoe trade were generally active, therefore the prospects of any relief from that quarter are remote.

Conditions existing in the different lines of footwear are so at variance that no general summary would correctly express the situation. Men's fine grades of shoes are in good demand, and though the receipt of new business is not large enough to prevent a reduction of reserve orders the men now in the field are sending in an average amount of business for next fall and winter's wear and their reports are so encouraging that manufacturers feel assured of a good business during the balance of the year.

Makers of men's medium grades are having a normal business. Most of them are ahead of last year's sales and a steady trade is predicted for this season. The high price of stock is being felt in this grade and manufacturers are not a little concerned as to the results of this season's business in so much as the terms and prices are practically unalterable. The situation is made all the more doubtful by a recent labor agitation particularly directed their way.

Heavy side leather shoes are having the same hard market that has been noted heretofore and nothing new can be learned concerning the present or future prospects of this line. A dull trade has no tendency toward lower prices as it is well known that they have not reached the figures commensurate with leather values.

Orders are coming in for warm goods and a fair amount will be booked when cutting begins.

Men's slipper orders are not what was expected, although an average amount of samples have been favorably considered by the trade and orders resulted therefrom.

Manufacturers of ladies' footwear are still busy with this season's run and orders are daily received, but they are small and are wanted at once. Next fall's business is what interests them most, but up to date no large contracts are reported to have come to hand.

The unlined vici kid boot, and low cut, which have been a special production of a few manufacturers for the last five years, have begun to find a place in many sample lines. The merits of these shoes are alone responsible for this condition as little in the way of exploiting them has been attempted.

Compared with other lines of shoes, ladies' goods have been well favored and

the season will prove an exceptionally good one.

Misses' and children's shoe business is about the same as ladies' as regards general conditions. The receipt of orders has fallen off just at present but the long run of business which these lines have had precludes any feeling among the manufacturers of a pessimistic character.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

STRONG EBB SEEN
IN PROSPECTS FOR
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Conviction That Movement
Had Been Sold Probably
Aroused Suffragists and
Caused Window Smashing

CAUSE NOW INJURED

In the following analysis of the woman's suffrage movement in England light is thrown on the reasons for the recent campaign of window smashing.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The woman's suffrage movement has kept the political world of the United Kingdom in a condition of considerable disturbance during the last few years. The prospects of the campaign, being brought to a satisfactory conclusion, have ebbed and flowed with the rising or falling passions of the moment; but it may safely be said that the latest departure has caused a strong ebb to take place.

There is no doubt to those who have watched the movement from a detached point of view that after months and months of continuously rising hope the conviction was forced upon the leaders that the tactics of the anti-suffrage members of the cabinet had become for the time being the determining factor.

Few of those who attended the great meeting in the Albert hall which was addressed by the chancellor of the exchequer came away with anything but a sense of the unreality of the proceedings. In spite of the chancellor's words, there was a feeling of disappointment and of discouragement, based on that indefinable perception of actualities which is so hard definitely to express.

It was felt that the action of Mr. Asquith in shelving the conciliation bill by the introduction of a manhood suffrage bill capable of extension to women on an equal franchise, had completely altered the situation; and that numbers of members who had promised and were willing to vote for female suffrage on a limited franchise, were opposed to unlimited franchise and would withdraw their support. A limited franchise had always been opposed by the chancellor of the exchequer, who had announced himself as against the conciliation bill, but willing to vote for a bill based on unlimited franchise.

Mr. Lloyd-George Blamed

It was realized, consequently, that the price paid for Mr. Lloyd-George's support was not merely the loss of the conciliation bill, but the improbability that any measure of female suffrage would find its way on to the statute book during the existence of the present Parliament. As a result of this, Mr. Lloyd-George rather than Mr. Asquith, came to be regarded as the wreck of the movement.

The opinion was freely expressed that what the prime minister had been unable to accomplish through open opposition, the chancellor of the exchequer had accomplished, intentionally or unintentionally, by his support, and the famous Virgilian phrase, "I fear the Greeks, even when bearing gifts," was expressed with considerably more force than entered into the Latin of the original warning.

Little by little the conviction increased to a certainty that the government had sold the suffrage movement. Anybody who could get a member of Parliament confidentially to unshove himself must have been aware that the possibility of the bill ever becoming an act might have been referred, not to the present Parliament, but to the Greek kalends. In these circumstances, the irritation of the suffragettes overflowed. They undoubtedly came to the conclusion, with Jonah, that it was well to be angry; but whether the form their anger took was good tactics, is altogether another thing.

Public Changes Sides

So long as they confined themselves to interrupting the proceedings of the lower House, or to breaking the windows of the prime minister's residence, the public had looked on with a mixture of amusement and sympathy. Oliver Cromwell, however, once grimly indicated the mutability of popular opinion. It is true the public had had to pay for the prime minister's windows, but the amount, when inserted in the estimates, did not materially add to the volume of taxation. When its own windows were smashed, and when the prospect of this extension dawned upon it, it also adopted the maxim of Jonah, and the mob which had rather sided with the women in their attempts to force a way into the House of Commons, turned somewhat dangerously against them. It is the habit of the human mind nearly invariably to argue from a personal point of view: abstract reasoning is more or less beyond it.

It must frankly be admitted that the stories of the damage done in no way lost in popular description. Anybody who read the stories in certain papers would have been distinctly disappointed on making a tour of the districts selected for the attack. It is true that

OUTSIDE DEALERS EXCLUDED
FROM COVENT GARDEN HALL

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

View in Covent Garden Market Showing Stand of a Pea Merchant

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—New regulations which have been introduced to govern the sales of the foreign fruit market in the great Floral hall at Covent Garden, are giving the utmost satisfaction to the regular occupants of stands and rostrums, for which heavy rents have to be paid.

It has been known for some time that outside dealers have been gaining admission to the market as buyers, who manage to carry on quite an extensive

business on their own account, taking full advantage of the current auction prices. To prevent this, special tickets are now being issued to dealers and purchasers entitled to be present, and also to the innumerable army of carmen, telegraph boys and porters of all grades who are necessary to the conduct of the proceedings inside the hall. When the outside dealers arrived lately, they found the entrance guarded by commissioners, who refused admission to all except licensed dealers and buyers.

Window-Smashing a Puzzle

Why the leaders of the militant movement decided upon putting into force their window-smashing program at the particular moment they did is distinctly puzzling. Suspensions remain only a suspicion. No matter how they may have convinced themselves that the government had doubled on its tracks, and that Mr. Asquith, with the help of Mr. Lloyd-George, had found a way of "dishing" the female suffrage movement as completely as Mr. D'Israeli once "dished" the Whigs is immaterial.

It has been left open to the government, and to the whole body of semi-converted supporters of female suffrage, to contend that if they had held their hand the suffrage bill would have passed and that it is entirely owing to their resort to violence that the failure of the measure, if it is ever introduced, will be due. Had the hand of the window smasher been stayed until the bill had been defeated, it would have emerged from its bag with considerably more justification than that which accompanied the manifestation; and the argument which followed the event would have been much stronger than any arguments which could precede it.

Today, the organs which have supported the movement explain, more in sorrow than in anger, that for the moment, a female suffrage bill has receded from the rank of practical politics, and that some time will have to elapse before it will be possible to renew the campaign with any prospect of success. That, it must in fairness be added, is not the view of the militant party. Their view is that once more they have been deceived, and that the only way of exposing the deception and rendering it impossible in the future, was to show the retort which awaited any ministry which should attempt in the future to dally with the subject.

"Today," a leading member of the organization is reported to have declared, "we have broken windows, tomorrow we may be compelled to burn a palace."

PROTEST MADE BY
BENGAL CHAMBER
ELICITS A REPLY

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The protest made recently by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, with regard to the change of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, has elicited a reply from the government of India in which it states that arrangements are under consideration to insure closer contact between the commerce department and the important commercial centers of the country.

It dissents entirely from the charge that the method of effecting the change showed a desire to ignore public opinion and maintains that the circumstances made exceptional procedure not only suitable but inevitable.

COST OF BRITISH ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The gross expenditure on the British army for the year 1910 to 1911 was £30,880,612.

TRANSVAAL MINES
RETURN MORE GOLD
AT INCREASED COST

(Special to the Monitor)

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—Reviewing the practical results of the gold industry on the Witwatersrand at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Mines, the president, Mr. Webber, said that 23,888,258 tons had been milled in 1911, an increase of 2,500,000 tons as compared with 1910. The resulting value was over £33,500,000, an increase of nearly £3,000,000 as compared with 1910.

The average working cost per ton, including the cost of development, which was 17s 1d in 1900, has risen to 17s 6d in 1910 and 18s in 1911. This rise has been due to various causes, such as the increased cost in the prescribed European diet given to natives and the increase in the number of government regulations.

A sum of £7,000,000 had been paid by the Witwatersrand mines in wages to white men, as well as £1,000,000 in salaries, while £8,000,000 had been spent in wages, recruiting fees, food, etc., for colored men.

"RIGHT" STRIVES
FOR MASTERY IN
GERMAN HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The reelection of the Reichstag presidents was awaited with much interest. The Reichstag has never been in such a state of confusion as since the recent general elections. The "Right" parties have been determined at any cost to gain the upper hand, but the "Left" could well afford to bide their time.

At a recent meeting of the National Liberals at Frankfurt-on-Oder a resolution was passed to the following effect: The National Liberals declared their full confidence in their leader, Herr Bassermann, and their intention of working in close unity with the Radical party in making an energetic stand against the "Right." They hoped further that the entire National Liberal party would work hand in hand in pursuance of a practical reform policy on a liberal basis.

Finally, it was confidently hoped that the National Liberal party would continue to work with a Reichstag presidency composed of "Right" members. The debates in the Reichstag, in the meantime, are rendered tedious by the maiden speeches of the new members, who have still to learn that the essence of wit is brevity.

In the Lower House the debate on the religious instruction is causing much friction. A wordy duel between a prominent Social Democrat and a Center member, which would have been better omitted, was the chief result of one day's discussion, and the important question still remains undecided.

ARMY AVIATION
PLANS IN FRANCE
AIDED BY PAPERS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The great national movement for the starting of subscriptions to assist the government grants for the development of military aviation has received a useful stimulus from the action taken by the Paris Matin. The automobile industry, this paper pointed out, only began really to progress when motor cars were seen on the roads all over France.

In the same way, it maintained, aeroplane plans must be seen in every corner of the country if popular enthusiasm was to be adequately aroused on behalf of the aeronautic industry. In order to start this new phase of the movement the Matin subscribed £60,000, and immediately the Journal, the Petit Journal and the Petit Parisien each subscribed a like amount. Seven of the chief construction firms have offered an aeroplane and pilot each and it is hoped with these vessels to organized meetings in every town of any importance, the aeroplanes to fly from town to town, so that there should be few parts of the country where one of these, to the large majority of people, novel craft, has not been seen.

Meanwhile the greatest enthusiasm is being manifested on all sides and subscriptions are steadily flowing in, whilst various bodies are presenting an aeroplane each, the vessels being given names descriptive of the donors.

PETITION TO FAVOR CENSORSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A counter petition in favor of the censorship is to be presented to the King. It asserts the necessity for a censorship as a protection to managers of theaters and to the public. Sir Herbert Tree is acting as organizing secretary for this petition.

FRANCE STOPS LOTTERIES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—In response to various applications, the French government has decided that no more lotteries will be authorized in France.

BUDGET YEAR IN INDIA
DISTINCTLY DRAMATIC

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson
Says Extremely Gloomy
Outlook Has Changed and
Exports Make New Record

MILITARY COST CUT

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The budget presented by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the financial member, at a recent meeting of the viceroy's council, contained many points of considerable interest.

The year, to use his own words, had been a distinctly dramatic one. In the middle of August, owing to the absence of rain, the outlook had been extremely gloomy; the rain which eventually fell, however, completely altered the situation, with the result that good harvests had been obtained and trade had been particularly busy. The value of exports to foreign countries, in fact, was the highest on record.

With regard to the opium question, Sir Guy spoke in high terms of the skill displayed by Sir John Jordan in Peking, in arranging a settlement with the Chinese government, which was fair to both India and China. He went on to refer with approbation to the convention which had been drafted at The Hague preventing the consumption of cocaine and morphia. Only the most drastic government control, he pointed out, could stop the spread of this degrading vice.

The land revenue had proved disappointing, but the earnings of the railways were the highest on record. The customs receipts had been augmented in

particular by the trade in petroleum, piece goods and rice.

The total cost of the durbar had been estimated at £500,000, of which £333,000 was in connection with the military arrangements. The actual cost entailed by the latter had, however, amounted only to £207,000.

With regard to the coming year Sir Guy said that though prospects were excellent, no remission of taxes was justified. Revenue and expenditures were each estimated to amount to £79,250,000.

It had been decided, he continued, that the works in connection with the establishment of the capital at Delhi should be financed partly from loans and partly from spare revenues. The government had in their hands no estimate of the expected cost, and no plans could be drawn up until the best experts obtainable had carefully studied the matter and given their opinion concerning it.

Every endeavor was being made to effect economies in the matter of military expenditure. The Abor expedition had cost £124,000, and the operations aiming at the suppression of the arms traffic in the Persian gulf had cost £118,000.

Sir Guy spoke in warm terms of the help he had received from the interchange of ideas to which the enlarged council had given rise. He also paid a tribute to Mr. Gokhale, to who, he said, India owed a debt of gratitude for the work he had done in bringing to the front the claims of education.

Though the trend of expenditure was upward, he concluded, this was not due to costly military operations, to exaggerated military expenditure or to wasteful and extravagant administration, but to well considered outlay on those services which tended to the moral and material welfare of the Indian people.

CONSOLIDATION PLAN
FOR ENGLISH RURAL
SCHOOLS IS FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The report of the Rural Education Conference on the consolidation of rural elementary schools has been issued in the form of a White Paper. It states that consolidation may take one of two forms:

(A) All or some of the children from several elementary schools may be concentrated in a central school and follow the ordinary curriculum of an elementary school.

(B) The older children only who have been specially selected may be concentrated in a central school with a view to giving them some special form of teaching connected with rural life.

The conference considers that if consolidation of either of these types could be carried out, it would ultimately secure higher efficiency as regards teaching, greater encouragement to the best type of teachers to undertake and remain in rural posts and provide fuller facilities for both elementary and higher instruction for village children.

The conference also believes that consolidation would at the outset probably entail considerable additional expense, and that local education authorities ought not to be asked to defray the extra cost from local funds.

"It would be undesirable," the report concludes, "in the first instance, to attempt anything more than an experimental application of the principle in this country, and that only under favorable conditions."

FRANCE TO RETURN
CRIMEAN RELIC

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The municipal council of Paris has decided to restore to Russia a cross formerly belonging to the church of St. Vladimir in Sevastopol. This cross was taken from its position during the Crimean war, and was brought to France by Marshal Pelissier, commander of the French forces before Sevastopol. During the years which have intervened it has stood in the corner of the Cluny museum.

CAR MEN CAN WEAR BADGES

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—Brisbane tramway men have won their long fight for the recognition of trade unionism. For wearing union badges when on duty, 490 of them had been suspended, but the federal arbitration court has now granted an injunction to prevent tramway companies from prohibiting the wearing of the union badges when on duty.

FRANCE ASKS VOTE FOR MISSION

(Special to the Monitor)

FRANCE—The government has asked for a supplementary credit of £2000 to meet the expense of the special mission which is being sent to Fez to make arrangements with the Sultan of Morocco for the establishment of a French protectorate over the country, in accordance with the Franco-German convention of last year.

NAVAL WAR STAFF
APPROVED BY LORD
CHARLES BERESFORD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at Grantham Lord Charles Beresford expressed his approval of the action taken by Mr. Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, in creating a naval war staff.

It ought, however, he said, to have been created years ago. If it had been Britain would not have been subject to the panics of the past few years, with false economies one year and enormous expenditure another year, although the situation involving that expenditure remained the same. It was true, he continued, that the British fleet was far stronger than it was 10 years ago; but its strength compared with that of the navies of foreign nations was less than it used to be, in spite of the enormous expenditure incurred.

Lord Charles went on to object to the speech made at Glasgow by Mr. Churchill, in which he said that the German navy was only a luxury. This, Lord Charles objected, was not a tactful thing to say and had caused great irritation in Germany.

Germany wanted a navy. What its size should be was Germany's affair and not theirs. Their business was to see that they had a navy adequate to the maintenance of their position as an empire. He concluded by expressing his conviction that it would be perfectly possible to come to a broad understanding with Germany on lines that would remove all the irritation and criticism that went on in the two countries.

LITIGATION LESS
'IS YEAR'S RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—From Sir John Macdonell's observations on litigation for the year 1910 it appears that there was a distinct decrease in litigation during that year, the total proceedings in all the courts being 1,475,422 as compared with 1,513,905 in 1909. In this connection Sir John remarks that population would seem to be increasing faster than litigation.

Comparing the statistics of this country with those of other countries it appears that the proportion of cases in the superior courts in England and Wales is about twice as much as in Australia and New Zealand, and also considerably higher than in France and Germany.

Regarded on the basis of population, litigation in New Zealand is about twice as much as in Australia, in which country, as also in Scotland, the rate of litigation is comparatively low.

GRANT OF £5000 STRUCK OUT..

(Special to the Monitor)

STRASBURG, Alsace Lorraine—At a sitting of the budget committee of the Alsace Lorraine Diet, the grant of £5000 as a fund to be expended at the discretion of the German Emperor, was, on the motion of the Socialists, struck out, notwithstanding the opposition of the Liberals.

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Wednesday's Monitor

THE HOME FORUM

NAME OF PETRARCH'S LADY

A LADY tells an amusing story of her traveling in Maine which serves to point two morals, one of them how much more the wise don't know than they usually think they do. The automobile stopped at a farmhouse and drinking water was asked of the friendly woman of the house who ran out to greet her callers. She turned, on hospitable thoughts intent, and summoned with cordial voice a little girl who stood shyly observant afar.

"Lay-o-ry, Lay-o-ry, run and get the lady a glass of water."

While the water was awaited the traveling lady asked the other about the name of her daughter.

"It is a pretty name, but I never happened to hear it before."

"Oh," said the mother, beaming, "I never did, either, but I found it in a book I was reading and liked it right well, and so I took it for her."

"And how do you spell it?" asked the visitor.

"L-a-u-r-a, Lay-o-ry," said the hostess proudly.

The visitor took mental note as they drove away went over the letters again. "L-a-u-r-a—why, Laura, of course!"

And then she laughed and told the story as one of her interesting notes of

how out-of-the-world folk get things mixed up when they have to rely wholly on books for much of their information. But presumably the lady whom Petrarch celebrated would have recognized the Maine lady's pronunciation of her name more quickly than she would the French vowel of the lady of the automobile; for in Italian every vowel makes a syllable and Laura is an Italian name. Nathan Haskell Dole is sponsor for the statement that the family of Des Isles at Mount Desert called themselves the Des Sizzles—phonetically enough; and Taliaferro county in Georgia is said "Tolliver," no doubt a name from the old French Taillefer, or "cleaver of iron," which was the name of the minstrel-juggler of William the Conqueror. The name Boston itself was long Botolph's Town of old in England.

Stevenson on American Independence

Robert Louis Stevenson reaches so directly the thought of Americans that to be reminded that he spoke with a marked Scottish accent seems a surprise. One reads into him the vernacular of the United States at its simplest and best. Mrs. Osborne writes of him:

He had a peculiarly beautiful voice, with a rich, round, but not provincial, Scotch accent. It was not strange that the conversation turned on the subject of the relations of America and Great Britain.

Stevenson regretted that England had lost the colonies. He pictured the states under British rule, with America the seat of government of the whole empire. He dwelt upon the benefits that would have accrued to the whole English-speaking race from such a union, and to all mankind, with Great Britain and America ruling the world for peace and righteousness. In a flight of fancy, and with all the richness of language that was his, he pictured the actual transporting of the royal family and all the paraphernalia of government across the Atlantic, the pageantry of the ships and the gorgeous landing, and the setting up of the throne at Washington.

The Bluebird

ERE yet the frost has ceased to spread Its sheets upon the grass,
Or rim at night the little pools,
With brittle looking-glass,
Upon the ancient orchard fence
He rests his roving wing,
And every morning, rain or shine,
He whistles to the spring.

His plumage makes the sapphire pale,
And shames the turquoise, too,
Each satin feather is so deep
And beautiful a blue,
For flying northward once, he shaped
His airy course so high,
His waving pinions brushed against
The azure of the sky.
—Minna Irving in "Life."

There is a time in every man's
education when he arrives at the
conviction that envy is ignorance.
—Emerson.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Pictures of Alice

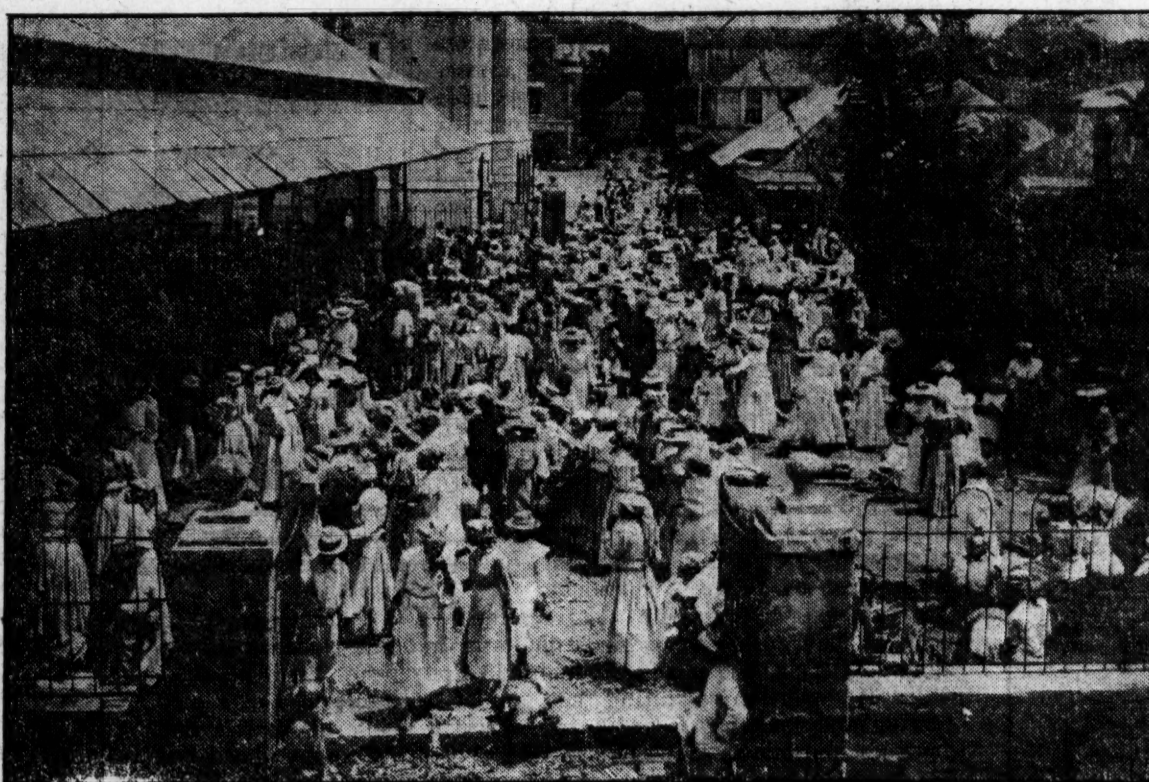
All Americans know, of course, Sir John Tenniel's pictures of Lewis Carroll's Alice—the little girl with the extraordinarily serious face and the extraordinarily English quaintness so wonderfully matching the quaint whimsicality of the books which grew out of the mathematical professor's (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson is his real name) days upon the river, or other pleasant places, with the little English maids who were the composite original of Alice. And Ellen Terry as a young child actress was one of the little girls to whom he played uncle.

The New York Post tells us these things and goes on to say that nowadays, in spite of the very pleasant pictures of Peter Newell and the marvelous creations in mock mother-of-pearl (put together like a stained glass window in fairyland) of Arthur Rackham, Tenniel's Alice is still Carroll's Alice and our Alice. The Gryphon is his and the Mock Turtle and the Walrus, and the Carpenter, and that very superior Caterpillar; the White Rabbit also, and the Duchess, and the White Queen.

It may be, as they say, that there was a first edition of "Alice in Wonderland" that had no pictures and that nobody would buy. To most of us the pictures and the text have never existed apart. By them Sir John Tenniel is known even to those of us to whom Punch speaks a language not translatable into our laughter, even though we may have forgotten (or never heard) that he made pictures for Longfellow's "Wayside Inn" and for Poe's poems.

"Opera singers are unusually brave in one respect."
"What is that?"
"No matter what they do, they are always ready to face the music."—Baltimore American.

I'M GOING TO MARKET, SIR, SHE SAID



BUSY SCENE AT MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA

ONE who has seen the market outside the walls of Tangier has a momentary flash of memory when gazing at the scene here depicted from Jamaica. Just as from the country surrounding Tangier, so from the country about Montego Bay, the country folk come with their varied produce, walking in this case from 10 to 30 miles to sell what they have to offer. The Jamaica market is a model of order and only the small fee of 2 cents is charged for the use of it. In Tangier the people flock outside the city gate at the very edge of the desert over which they have come. Their poor offerings are in strong contrast to the rich fruits of this tropical island that, with fish, pork and beef as well, make the marketing of a Saturday at Montego Bay a time of feasting. Yet this common meeting on the ground of the human needs is typical of communities of old, and its disappearance from the program of more highly wrought civilizations is one thing much complained of in American cities, where the high cost of living is a much-handled theme.

PEACEMAKERS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FROM the teachings of the founder of Christianity we learn that peacemaking was to be a distinguishing characteristic of the children of God. It would seem that either men's idea of what it means to be a child of God or their conception of peace must be at fault. If men realized fully what it meant to be children of God the brotherhood of man would be at once an established fact. All envy, rivalry, covetousness, hatred and revenge would be swept away and with the coming of good will toward men, peace on earth, its natural concomitant, would appear.

True Christians have the chance of proving that they can have peace of mind even amidst material disturbances. What idea does the word peace bring to the follower of Christ? If it means an indolent avoidance of every duty that promises any disagreeable complications he has not the true idea of peace. Jesus immediately followed his promise "These things have I spoken unto you that in me ye might have peace" with "In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." He realized that as long as error claimed any foothold in the world it would persecute the higher

ideal of truth and there would be outward tribulation. For those who base thought upon the omnipotence of good, the forever calm which abides in God's universe would permeate consciousness and finally destroy even the outward causes of disturbance. The Christ truth would overcome all evil and there would be abiding peace.

The genuine Christian is wise enough then to know that outward tranquility is not necessarily peace, and when the sword of the Spirit comes to destroy the human sense of peace which is really apathy and indolence he is not disturbed at the temporary upheaval which ensues, but in quietness and confidence trusts the outcome to God. To say "Peace, peace, where there is no peace," where evil is still loved or feared, is not to promote tranquility, but rather to give the smoldering flames of dissension a chance to work undisturbed.

To be a peacemaker, then, and truly a child of God one must work to overcome every discordant element in his own consciousness. All of his conversation and actions must be directed, unobtrusively to establishing friendly and kindly relations with all with whom he comes in contact. The business and pleasures which bring people together are soon forgotten, but the influence of a loving life remains forever.

Peace and righteousness are characteristics that are invariably associated. "To be spiritually minded," says Paul, "is . . . peace." There is no peace to the mind filled with fear, hatred, envy, or resentment. There is no peace in the anxious strife to outdo one's neighbors, to acquire place, power or material wealth. Man is the child of God and he can find no abiding peace until he finds it in spiritual things. The unrest and discontent of those who are dwelling in the material sense of life points very clearly to the fact that this is not man's natural environment. For every one this unrest and discontent is felt in ever lessening degrees as he turns his attention to seeking first the kingdom of God. Where there is meekness and lowliness of heart there is peace. When material wants are reduced to the simplest form and time is spent getting acquainted with God and with His image and likeness in man satisfaction and contentment are sure to follow.

Charles Wesley in his beautiful hymn speaks of "peace, the fruit of conquered sin." There is no joy that earth can give equal to the sense of pure happiness and serenity that comes to one who

has overcome some fault, destroyed some root of bitterness.

Paul says that God has given unto us the ministry of reconciliation. He does not beseech the Corinthians to be reconciled to sin, disease and death, but to be reconciled to God. It seems strange that it should be necessary to ask any one to be reconciled to the giver of all good, and this would not be necessary had mortals not been deceived into thinking that God was the giver of both good and evil, with the balance probably on the side of evil. But the heavenly Father does not give stones for bread and mortals are growing to a knowledge of God and seeing the deceptive nature of the argument that would make them believe that God could give anything contrary to His very nature. "Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text book of Christian Science, "If men understood their real spiritual source to be all blessedness, they would struggle for recourse to the spiritual and be at peace" (Science and Health, p. 329). Through the teachings of Christian Science men are learning to "struggle for recourse to the spiritual" and are finding in the realization of their spiritual source as children of God the blessedness of abiding peace.

GIFT-BUYING OF A VASSAR GIRL

A VERY amusing and realistic bit of reminiscence in the Vassar Miscellany tells of the writer's childhood experiences in going shopping for gifts. It appears that she must always go down town in the carriage with Aunt Elizabeth, and once when she heard grandfather say that children's noses had at that season little dents in them from looking into shop windows she felt of her nose for a dent and then remembered that she had never stood looking into a shop window. For whatever she wanted was always bought for her and somehow she never seemed to want anything so very much, after all.

When they went to a house full of corridors, all alike, with monotonous doors opening out of them, to give gifts to the folks who lived there, she used to feel astonished to find that people who looked different from each other

Washington as a City

Washington, which was a chaos of mudholes, shanties and marble buildings only 50 years ago, has grown to be a great city now. A writer in Leslie's reminds people of the fact and brings up supporting evidence.

Washington boasts the finest union station in the world, he says. An army of 16,000 employees is required to man its manufacturing establishments, which now number over 3000. The monthly payroll of government employees in the city amounts to \$2,500,000. The bank clearings last year exceeded \$360,000,000. There are 45,000 telephones.

Scattered about the principal thoroughfares are 54 hotels and 12 theaters. It is hard for the average reader to associate such figures with a city which is rather an administrative center. There are close to 500,000 visitors to the national capital each year. One quarter are calculated to be school teachers and students.

SHAKESPEARIAN BOOK TITLES

THE 400 examples in the little volume "Book Titles from Shakespeare," compiled by Volney Streamer, are not only an interesting contribution to Shakespeareana, but shed considerable light on the practise of using ready-made titles in preference to the pure product of the author's imagination, says a writer in the Bookman.

The remark is often made that Shakespeare was ignored by his contemporaries, but the historic fact is that during his lifetime John Marston, George Chapman and Ben Jonson produced a play entitled "Eastward Ho!" which may be described as a burlesque on the character of Ophelia. The first recorded use of an exact Shakespearean title dates from 1776, when Isaac Jackman named one of his farces "All the World's a Stage." For more than a century after that the

value of the bard as a title mine continued practically to be unrecognized, at the so-far discovered examples are very few, although they include such contributions to permanent literature as Leigh Hunt's "Table Talk," Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales," and Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" But within the past 30 years the rich veins of poetic fancy have been extensively worked by authors, and there is now none of the plays that has not yielded at least one title. In some cases the precise text is not employed, but the derivation is unmistakable.

William Dean Howells has been the most assiduous explorer, for no less than 17 of his titles—more than three times as many as those of any other writer—are from Shakespeare. Dorothea Gerard is next on the list with five, while Eva Wilder Brodhead and Edgar Fawcett have each taken four. One fifth of the booknames—81, to be exact—have been dug from "Hamlet," while "As You Like It" has proven the next most profitable vein, having yielded 30. "Julius Caesar," "The Merchant of Venice," "Othello," "Twelfth Night" stand together in third place with 19; "Macbeth" follows with 18. "Venus and Adonis" has contributed only one title and this was discovered by Mary Cecil Hay. Many titles have been used over and over again. Thus, the four recorded book-names from "Troilus and Cressida" are all the same quotation, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin"—some taking one portion and some another of the sentence.

Spenser's Allegory

That there was a certain amount of political allegory in Spenser's great poem, even in the first book, has, of course, always been recognized. A hint of Spenser's eighteenth-century editor, Upton, that the Red Cross Knight might be identical with Henry VIII. as Defender of the Faith, led J. Ernest Whitney, in the Transactions of the American Philological Association for 1888, to develop the theory that there was a general correspondence of the kind just indicated. Professor Padelford, in a book reviewed by the New York Post, takes up this theory again, but carries it much further, inasmuch as he tries to discover in the political and ecclesiastical history of England during the reformation the key to every character or incident of any importance in the first book of Spenser's poem—so that this book becomes under his interpretation a detailed allegorical history.

According to this supposition, in planning the first book (which alone is considerably more than half the length of "Paradise Lost"), Spenser set himself the task of inventing a series of imaginative incidents which should constitute a continuous moral and religious allegory, itself of an intricate character, and at the same time an allegorical reflection throughout of the historical development of the English reformation. That he intended the first is, of course, beyond dispute, and it is merely a question of the second.

Pronouncing Mili Balakirew

What is the pronunciation of the name of the Russian composer, Mili Balakirew, and what is the melody that runs through his Poeme Symphonique "Russia," which is also in Tchaikovsky's overture "1812"? C. P. In pronouncing his name place the emphasis upon the antepenult and give the final "w" the sound of "f." Thus, Ba-la-ki-ref; the "i" as in "bid." The melody to which you refer is the Russian national anthem, one of the most beautiful and singable anthems in the world. —Ladies Home Journal.

Speak to Him, thou, for He hears,
and Spirit with Spirit can meet;
Closer is He than breathing, and
nearer than hands and feet.
—Tennyson.

Country and City

A visitor to New York recently came from a small country town. The subway being new to him, he found great interest in the conjectures regarding plans for more. "I don't suppose a New Yorker thinks there are enough transportation facilities," he said, "but to me there seems to be plenty. Why, at home, we haven't a car within five miles. That's the only thing wrong about the little town. Some time ago a number of merchants got together and tried to induce a transportation company to enter the place. It was thought business would come from some of the smaller villages about there. But nothing ever came of it, and most of us are glad. If there was a car line there a number of our folk might take the notion to leave town. As it is now, it's too much bother."—New York Tribune.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, March 19, 1912

The Suffragist Phenomenon

THE ebullition of passion manifested in the latest phase of militant female suffragism is a phenomenon which is not to be explained by an equally passionate denunciation. Female suffrage is a question which, like every other question, social, political or economical, must be decided, if it is to be decided intelligently, on its own merits. If it is right that the vote should be given to women it will remain right no matter even if the representatives of militant suffragism chain themselves to the grilles of the House of Commons, break the windows of West-end tradesmen or assault cabinet ministers on British golf-links. The right of 8,000,000 women to the vote cannot be determined by the criterion of the violence of a couple of hundred.

It is an unfortunate fact that the human mind commonly argues on a basis of personality. Abstract reasoning is so foreign to it that it rarely gains the detachment which enables the philosopher to view a question apart from the atmosphere of prejudice which surrounds every movement in its militant day. It must be admitted that, historically speaking, the angry protests of society are a little out of perspective. The scenes, for example, which accompanied the late railway strike, when the baggage of unoffending passengers was torn from cabs and non-unionist workers were yclept "blacklegs" and subjected to the argument of the brickbat, does not startlingly differ from the reasoning which smashes a plate glass window; neither can it be pretended that the Irish land bills reached the statute book by a process of pure argument. The methods of peaceful picketing have had serious points of contact with window smashing, and cattle maiming and assassination have not been absolutely unknown to the progress of home rule. In these circumstances it is well for public opinion to guard itself against rushing to conclusions, and to remember the homely proverb that what is sauce for the goose is, or at any rate should be, sauce for the gander.

"The very violence of their rage," wrote Lucanus, "urges them on; and it even seems waste of time to inquire who is guilty." When human passions are deeply stirred they are apt to explode in anything but decorous behavior, nor has repression of effects ever yet been known to destroy causes. Those who have watched the progress of the female suffrage movement scientifically must have become aware that it has its roots in causes very much deeper than a mere political desire for a vote, and must have drawn the conclusion that it can only be dealt with by a frank recognition of those causes. Those causes may be summed up in the human distinctions which have produced sex antagonism; and it is only as the world gains a clear comprehension of the spiritual scientific meaning of man made in the image and likeness of God that there can be any hope of the substitution of a scientific policy, based upon a perception of spiritual causation, for a policy of political opportunism based upon a misapprehension of the truth concerning God and man.

Passing of the East

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, the social philosopher of Kansas, firmly believes with Berkeley that "Westward the course of empire takes its way." "The East," he says, "is becoming negligible. The commercial supremacy of New York and New England received its most serious check with the passage of the famous long and short haul clause of the railroad law two years ago. Industrial life, therefore, must move to the interior of the country. . . . In matters of art and literature New York may find herself within ten years as fallen as Boston or Babylon. Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, San Francisco and Los Angeles will be distributing points for artistic ideas just as they are for goods and chattels." These and similar remarks have the merit of candor and faith. There is nothing like warning decadents that they are degenerating, and whilom rulers that henceforth they are to be servants. Nor will anything so quickly bring to pass the anticipated sovereignty of the masses between the Alleghanies and the Rockies as supreme assurance that it is foreordained.

With much that the sage of Emporia has to say no sensible resident along the Atlantic seaboard can find fault. Shift of population center and voting strength in a democracy must tend to put political power where the people are. Courts and interstate commerce commission together have so dealt with railway rates that exceptional facilities hitherto given to eastern manufacturers in placing their goods West and South are likely to be withdrawn; and in due time the manufacturing center of the country may be where its political and population centers are. But that, in the last analysis, depends on other things than freight rates.

As to the rise of inland cities as literary and artistic centers, it is more than likely that Boston and New York will lose relative supremacy enjoyed by them in the past. Nor will the fact that Indianapolis, Chicago and San Francisco already have a certain cultural prestige that was lacking a generation ago be disputed by the most complacent easterner. But there are some things that do not pass with the flight of time; rather do they increase in value. Chicago may try, never so hard, to acquire what Boston has taken on in the way of political, literary and educational tradition and atmosphere during the centuries, and yet must inevitably fail. There are some communal assets that cannot be duplicated by any ingenuity of devising or wealth of expenditure by a covetous competitor. Marseilles cannot surpass Paris, Birmingham rival London or Los Angeles cast Concord in the shadow. Literature and the arts no doubt will flourish lavishly in regions beyond the Alleghanies, and never may any American community expect to dominate the national intellectual life as London does Great Britain's or Paris that of France. Such a result is not to be wished for. But to talk of Boston and Babylon in terms of equal negligibility or to intimate that the center of culture and wisdom moves west pari passu with population and manufacturing, is absurd.

THE municipal market ordinance was beaten in Indianapolis by the enemies of Mayor Shank, but this is as far as one can safely go in stating the case, for it seems to be tangled up with the traction question.

THE American people have come to make claims on their presidents that need to be revised in the light of reason. An executive with the unusual physical vigor of a Roosevelt or a Taft may meet the insatiable demands of a clamorous public, but men of their type may not always be at the head of the nation. From the standpoint of practical politics, such a program as President Taft lived up to in Boston from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Monday has its decided merits. Moreover, such closeness of touch with representative citizens of all callings unquestionably does give a President insights into the thoughts and feelings of the people that a ruler standing more aloof might not get. Albeit a President as well as a King may be flattered and have only smooth things said to him.

From the political standpoint two phases of the presidential visit are of significance: the warmth of the popular greeting of the man, by the voter who stood on the curb stone and saw the President ride past as well as by legislators and representative citizens; and second, the somewhat guarded but nevertheless unmistakable approval given by the President to the presidential primary as a method of informing delegates to national conventions of party adherents' preferences as between candidates.

In some respects one of the most candid and character-revealing talks of the President's arduous day was that given before fellow-alumni of Yale, and spoken as midnight drew near. In it he made a distinct assertion respecting the place of college loyalty as a conserving and inspiring force in an American public man's life that deserves quotation. Said he: "I do not hesitate to say that after the desire to merit the honor of one's family there is no impulse so restraining and so impelling in the right direction as to the desire to stand well first with the classmates you knew at Yale, and second with the Yale alumni." Much light on certain aspects of American academic and political life and their interrelations is shed by this remark. Mr. Roosevelt no doubt would say the same thing about Harvard and Mr. Wilson about Princeton.

Panama and After

IF THE United States has a proper sense of Panama requirements, we believe it will see to it that administration of the completed canal and all its accessories, governmental and commercial, continues in the efficient and honest hands of the men who have built it. The slimy trail of politics and "high finance" should be kept out of the zone. But it is obvious that, even if this desirable policy is decided upon by Congress and by whoever may be President when the canal is operated, there must be withdrawal from the zone of a small army of employees and disposition on advantageous terms of an unprecedented aggregation of efficient machinery suitable in building great public works. The proposal already has been made that both these workers and their implements can be utilized in creating the system of inland waterways along the Atlantic coast, so much desired by traders and manufacturers. Now the secretary of the interior, Mr. Fisher, recommends that the staff of constructors and their machines be sent north to Alaska and set at work building the much needed railway to open the inland deposits of mineral wealth to coast traffic and to give the territory facilities that now are lacking, and that should not, in Secretary Fisher's opinion, be left to the mercies of private capital. If Congress takes a similar view of the desirability of a national enterprise in the territory it certainly would seem sensible to utilize machinery and men that ere long will be free for further service. Even were it found undesirable for the nation to build the railroad, private capitalists undertaking the task might turn to the Panama administrators and builders so far as they are civilians.

Whatever turn events may take, it is clear that both the government and private capitalists are to be tested as to their sense and shrewdness by their attitude toward the Panama staff. Seldom has there been such a chance to "take over" so well tested a group of workers and to make their acquired experience an asset in further constructive enterprise.

THERE is something in the view that the time now spent in some of the schools in studying the cost of living would be better employed in learning how to meet it.

THE attorney-general of California has decided that when a woman of that state marries an alien she loses her vote. This will hardly do, since no such rule has ever been applied to the man voter.

THE United States government, through the department of commerce and labor, is constrained to take cognizance of the fact that trade is being most injuriously affected by the disturbances in Mexico. It cannot surprise any careful observer that commerce between the two republics should have fallen off because of the recurrence of revolutionary uprisings. The figures on exports to Mexico from the United States during the last year show a loss of no less than 20 per cent, as compared with the fiscal year of 1911; the loss in imports from Mexico is not so great, but that there should be any loss in a period which ought to be one of stupendous development across the southern border is a sad commentary on the Mexican political and industrial situation.

Under normal conditions the exports from the United States to Mexico should show a steady increase; during the last year, on the contrary, the loss has been equal to \$1,000,000 a month, that is, the total value of exports from the United States has fallen from \$64,671,639 to \$52,271,987. The total decrease in imports from Mexico in the twelve months has been something less than \$1,000,000.

Export trade with all the other Latin-American countries during the same period has exhibited gratifying gains. There was an increase of 25 per cent in United States exports to South America during the seven months ending with January of this year. Mexico, when at peace, is a good customer of American manufactures. It buys heavily in such lines as iron and steel, railroad cars, boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather, automobiles, agricultural implements, glass and glassware, rubber goods.

While the commerce of other nations has suffered proportionately, the world at large will see special reasons why the United States should employ its influence to the utmost in promoting good order in Mexico. In a very large measure, the nations of the world, openly or tacitly, delegate this work to the government at Washington. The work calls for a high order of statesmanship, great patience

Boston's Welcome to the President

and tact; for moral as well as commercial reasons, it is a task to which the very clearest and best thought of the United States should be given. The high ground taken on neutrality has done much toward inspiring the constituted authorities on the other side of the line with confidence; a step that would indicate this country's sympathy with every just claim of the discontented masses might pave the way to conciliation. If it could be established in Mexico that the United States was bent upon bringing about internal peace only for the general good, the confidence of both sides might be secured, and a basis of settlement that would be lasting could then be arranged. There is nothing to prevent the United States from being friendly as well as neutral in its attitude toward all parties and factions in Mexico. A strong friend on the outside seems to be a great need of the disturbed republic.

IN 1902 disagreement between owners of anthracite coal mines and miners over wages and hours of labor brought the purchasing American public to a state of mind where it practically stood solidly back of President Roosevelt in a mediation process without precedent in law, but satisfactory to the common-sense judgment of the people. If Mr. Asquith works out an equally satisfactory solution of a similar and even more acute case of actual social disintegration, and does it with the sanction of Parliament, he will be equally deserving of fame. For it may be well to remember in these days, when Mr. Roosevelt apparently is in eclipse, that he used, on occasion, to cut social Gordian knots and was applauded for so doing.

In their present mood the American people will hardly wait for the threatened tie-up of business over a wage scale for the miners to develop any such acute situation as President Roosevelt and his commission met in 1902 or as Mr. Asquith now faces. Possibly the same political influences that have led the textile manufacturers in New England to make prudential concessions in wages as the result of the disclosures at Lawrence may be effective in inducing the mine owners to do what they now say they cannot afford to do. A presidential campaign, a Congress bent on investigations and a public in a belligerent mood are all factors that enter into settlements of strikes today, when viewed from the owners' standpoint. They also are not overlooked by strategists who direct the strike campaign.

What the public, as distinct from the mine owners and the miners, may decide to do is hinted at in the policy that a congressman already has crystallized in a congressional bill, namely, that the Erdman act be supplemented so as to include under its provisions mining companies as well as transportation agencies doing an interstate business. That is, when disputes arise as to wages, time of labor, etc., the commissioner of labor and the chairman of the interstate commerce commission may proffer mediation and lead the way for a court of arbitration with power to define a settlement. This verdict, however, is to be subject to revision by the courts under certain contingencies. Pending the settlement after this manner, business goes on and the public is not made to suffer for a form of social strife that is wasteful to combatants and to non-combatants.

Here is proposed an approach to a method of social control of an industrial form of warfare such as Canada so wisely has perfected at an early stage of Dominion history, with results that account in part for the rapidly mounting wealth of her people. The United States is not yet too fixed and hardened in its social structure or too idolatrous in worship of political tradition to take the step of asserting the superiority of the state to any of its parts.

It is becoming more and more apparent that those who believe in a continuance of the prevailing method of imparting knowledge in the primary, grammar and high schools and in the colleges and universities, and those who believe that the method consumes altogether too much time, should get together on some common ground and reason the thing out calmly. The schools are criticized because they do not now afford an education that is sufficiently thorough; they are also criticized because in their attempts to be thorough they consume so many years of the student's career. More than all, they are criticized for establishing curriculums that make it impossible for the young man or woman who wants a good, rather than complete, education to get through quickly and into some self-supporting business.

President Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago is credited with a scheme for shortening the school and college courses. Opponents of his ideas are not to be trusted for a fair presentation of them, but there appears to be general agreement as to what his plan involves in the main. He would cut down the regulation courses "from the ground up," taking two years from the elementary school course and one year from the high school course, and substituting therefor a three-year college junior course. Beyond the junior there would be a two-year university course for those who wanted it, and a post-graduate course on top of this for those desirous of a more thorough training. But those who were in a hurry to get through could get through; they would not have to wait as now in order to graduate in classes that impart knowledge beyond their probable needs.

Objection is at once raised to this on the ground that it will lower standards, that it will bring college education into derision, or, at least, have the effect of belittling or making a jest of the college degree. Here is where it seems to be necessary that the two classes alluded to shall reason together. Why should there not be a short course for those needing it, and a long course for those who prefer it? There is a very large element in the school population that desires a good education and would like to have it as quickly as possible. In this element there is a large percentage that must have an education within a certain number of years or not at all. Neither of these should be permitted to hurry those who are desirous of obtaining a more thorough education. It would seem that real scholarship cannot suffer through any arrangement that will enable all classes to have what they want, or what they think is best for them. President Judson's plan may not be the best, but why should it be considered a thing impossible for educators, seeing the exigencies of the hour, to agree upon some scheme for meeting them?

A STATISTICIAN who evidently has plenty of time on his hands has ascertained by hard figuring that it would require 840,000 men all pulling or shoving together to produce the horsepower of one of the great ocean liners. He is now striving to determine the cost of producing this power at the present price of provisions.

Enforced Mediation and Fuel Supply

Hasty Process in Education

Mexican Disturbances and Trade